FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 148 *1 August 1978*

ALBANIA

Text of Letter to PRC on Cessation of Aid	B 1	1/A6
Briefs: Swedish Delegation's Departure; Diploma Award Ceremony	B 24	1/C1

BULGARIA

More on Cuban Foreign Minister's Official Visit	C 1	1/C2
Talks Begin	C 1	1/C2
Agreements Signed	C 1	1/C2
Toasts Exchanged at Dinner	C 2	1/C3
Bonev Receives Spanish Cortes Delegation	C 3	1/C4
CPSU's Aliyev Arrives for Vacation 28 July [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Jul]	C 3	1/C4
Briefs: Bulgarian-British Cooperation; World Esperantists Congress Ends	C 3	1/C4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carter's Measures Seen as Dangerous to Detente [RUDE PRAVO 26 Jul]	D 1	1/C5
Importance of Husak-Brezhnev Crimea Meeting Reviewed [RUDE PRAVO 27 Jul]	D 3	1/C7
Reportage on Visiting Lao Foreign Minister	D 4	1/C8
Talks With Chnoupek	D 4	1/C8
Meets With Bilak	D 5	1/C9
Chnoupek Hosts Dinner	D 5	1/C9
Jakes Receives Outgoing Monogolian Envoy 30 July	D 5	1/C9
More on Husak's Message to Security Graduates [RUDE PRAVO 29 Jul]	D 5	1/C9
Border Guard Graduates' Commencement Cited [Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Jul]	D 7	1/C11
Strougal Presents Award to Technology Minister	D 7	1/C11
Report on Czech, Slovak 6-Month Plan Fulfillment	D 8	1/C12
Grain Procurement Plan's Relative Importance Noted [RUDE PRAVO 26 Jul]	D 8	1/C12
Three Men Sentenced for Planning Plane Hijacking [RUDE PRAVO 28 Jul]	D 9	1/C13
Significance of CPSU in Marxism-Leninism Noted [RUDE PRAVO 28 Jul]	D 9	1/C13
Capitalist Bourgeois Influences in CSSR Assessed [RUDE PRAVO 28 Jul]	D 10	1/C14
Post-August 1968 Emigres' Anticommunism Cited [RUDE PRAVO, Bratislava PRAVDA]	D 11	1/D1

HUNGARY

Budapest Radio Comments on U.S.-Soviet Relations, SALT [Vajda]	F 1	1/D2
Gyenes, Marothy Meet Vietnamese Youth Group in Havana	F 1	1/D2
MTI Reports Difficulties in PRC-Japanese Peace Talks	F 2	1/D3
Budapest TV Reports on PRC Army Modernization	F 2	1/D3
Briefs: Crop, Property Damage; Crop Losses in Csongrad	F 3	1/D4

POLAND

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz's Activities of 31 July	G 1	1/D5
Receives Algerian Parliamentarians	G 1	1/D5
Speaks on Vistula	G 1	1/D5
Receives Automobile Factory Workers	G 1	1/D6
Szydlak-Led Delegation Received by Castro	G 1	1/D5
TRYBUNA LUDU Calls Belgrade Conference a Victory	G 2	1/D6
PAP: West Should Initiate Future Arms Agreements	G 2	1/D6
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Helsinki CSCE Anniversary	G 3	1/D7

ROMANIA

UN Ambassador Young's Statement Following Visit Reported [LUMEA 27 Jul]	H 1	1/D8
Foreign Minister Andrei's Activities Reported	H 1	1/D8
Meets Cambodian Foreign Minister	H 1	1/D8
Meets Malian Foreign Minister	H 2	1/D9
Receives Belgian Party Official	H 2	1/D9
Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Arrives 30 July	H 2	1/D9
Benin Foreign Minister Alladaye Arrives 31 July	H 2	1/D9
Niculescu Receives Lebanese CP Official	H 3	1/D10
Spanish Parliamentary Delegation Departs 29 July [SCINTEIA 30 Jul]	H 3	1/D10
French CP Secretary General Ends Visit	H 3	1/D10
PRC Journalists Arrive in Bucharest 28 July	H 3	1/D10
Festive Meeting Marks PRC Army Day 28 July [SCINTEIA 29 Jul]	H 3	1/D10
Joint Economic Talks in Baghdad Reported	H 4	1/D11
Vietnamese CP Aktivists Visit, Received by Musat	H 4	1/D11
Ceausescu Receives Departing Philippine Ambassador	H 4	1/D11

YUGOSLAVIA

Additional Reportage on Conclusion of Nonalined Meeting	I 1	1/D12
Vrhovec Address to Closing Session	I 1	1/D12
Nonalined Program Report	I 4	1/E1
TANJUG Reports Reaction to Nonalined Conference	I 7	1/E4
Yugoslav Press Comment	I 7	1/E4
TANJUG Commentator [Vuckovic]	I 8	1/E5
Delegation Leaders Comment	I 9	1/E6

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Makes Official Visit	I 12	/E9
Vrhovec, Nguyen Duy Trinh Toasts	I 12	1/E9
Confers With Vrhovec	I 14	1/E11
Nguyen Duy Trinh Departs	I 14	1/E11
Vrhovec Briefs Tito on Nonalined Conference	I 14	1/E11
Assembly President Markovic Tells Tito About U.S. Visit	I 14	1/E11
TANJUG Cites NIN on 24 July Bulgarian Declaration	I 15	1/E12
Minic Confers With Syrian, PDRY Foreign Ministers	I 16	1/E13
Syria's Khaddam [BORBA 28 Jul]	I 16	1/E13
PDRY Foreign Minister [BORBA 29 Jul]	I 16	1/E13

Item 856-B-4 P.E. 7.10: FBIS-EEU-78-148

FBIS-EEU-78-148
Tuesday
1 August 1978
Vol II No 148

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

P70

COPYRIGHTED

ORIGINAL

This publication contains current news and commentary compiled by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, press papers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source. It should not be inferred that they have been officially censored only in the nations, in the languages, or in the versions indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Items from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other enclosures in parentheses were in the original texts. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow commented . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

TEXT OF LETTER TO PRC ON CESSATION OF AID

LD301336Y Tirana ATA in English 1120 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

["Letter of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the P.R. of China on July 29, 1978"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 30, ATA--Today the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania publishes the letter the Central Committee of the PLA and the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania has sent on July 29, 1978, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the P.R. of China in reply to the Chinese note on the unilateral cessation by China of aid and credits to Albania. Through numerous facts and documents, the letter throws full light on the real political and ideological causes and reasons of this hostile act towards Albania.

Follows the full text of the letter:

On July 7, 1978 the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China handed an official note to the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Peking, whereby it announces the decision of the Chinese Government "to stop its economic and military aid and its aid payments to Albania and bring back its economic and military experts" working in Albania up till that date.

With this perfidious and hostile act towards Socialist Albania, you unscrupulously scrapped the agreements officially concluded between the two countries, brutally and arbitrarily violated elementary international rules and norms and extended ideological disagreements to state relations with Albania.

Taking this hostile step against Socialist Albania, you seek to hit at, and damage, the economy and defence capacity of our country, to sabotage the cause of the revolution and socialism in Albania. At the same time, you gravely undermine the fraternal friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples. Wishing ill to a socialist country, such as the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, you give satisfaction to the enemies of socialism and the revolution. The responsibility for this reactionary and anti-Albanian act, as well as its consequences, lies completely with the Chinese side.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government denounce the brutal cessation of aid and loans to Socialist Albania before all world public opinion as a reactionary act from great power positions, an act which is a repetition, in content and form, of the savage and chauvinistic methods of Tito, Khruschev and Brezhnev which China, also, once condemned.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government reject the attempts made in the Chinese note to blame Albania, to groundlessly accuse the Albanian leadership of allegedly being ungrateful for China's aid and of allegedly having tried to sabotage the economic and military cooperation between the two countries. To any normal person it is unbelievable and preposterous that Albania, a small country, which is fighting against the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade and which has set to large-scale and all-round work for the rapid economic and cultural development of its country, which is working tirelessly for the strengthening of the defence capacity of its socialist homeland, should cause and seek cessation of economic cooperation with China, refuse its civil and military loans and aid.

Inspired by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Albanian people, their party and government have sincerely and consistently fought for the strengthening of friendship, fraternal cooperation and mutual aid between Albania and China. They have always highly appreciated China's aid to Albania, considering it an internationalist aid of the Chinese people, an aid serving the general cause of the revolution and socialism in the world, an aid coming from a country which was called socialist. Now, as in the past, the Albanian people, their party and government stick to their assessments of this aid and its role, among other external factors, in the development of our country.

Socialist Albania has never considered its friendship with the peoples of other countries a means of economic profit. At the same time, it has permitted nobody to consider economic aid and cooperation an investment whereby political and ideological views, which run counter to Marxism-Leninism and socialism, are dictated to, and imposed on, our country. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has never sold out its principles, it has never traded on them.

When the Party of Labour of Albania defended the Communist Party of China from the attack of the Khruschevite revisionists at the Bucharest and Moscow meetings of the communist and workers' parties in 1960, it did so in full consciousness in order to defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and not to be given some factories and some tractors by China in return. When Socialist Albania, for many years on end, defended the rights of People's China at the UNO against the U.S. plot, it was not doing so for material interests, but for defence of a just and principled cause. When the Party of Labour of Albania and our working class supported the strategic aims of the cultural revolution in China, they were not doing so for the sake of compensation, but out of their will to assist the working class, the communists and people of China to save their country from the capitalist elements who had usurped power in China.

In order to justify its cessation of aid to Albania, the Chinese Government, out of necessity, has limited itself to economic and technical "arguments" of simple common practice in interstate relations. You are doing this in order to cover up the true motives which have impelled you to take this hostile action against socialist Albania.

The cessation of aid and loans to Albania cannot be motivated with the 8 "facts" listed in the Chinese note that allegedly "the vice minister of industry and mining of Albania... refused further consultations... and brazenly terminated the talks"; that the Albanian experts "ignored the technical guidance of the Chinese experts" in the oil refinery; that the Chinese design for a military project proved unsuccessful because of "the belated discovery of seeping karst caves overlooked through poor geological survey by the Albanian side" and that the Albanian side "changed its mind by taking the work upon itself and terminated Chinese aid for this project;" that the Albanian side "created various pretexts and in violation of agreements, refused to sign notes on the starting of operations of projects;" that the Albanian side "suddenly refused to accept the 25 invoices totalling nearly 100 million yuan renminbi;" "that due to the Albanian side's disregard for the technical advice of Chinese experts, a scaffold was formed in the blast-furnace", and the Albanian specialists eliminated this defect without waiting for experts to come from China; that "the Albanian ambassador to China refused to accept the Chinese note of June 7, 1978".

These "arguments" and the "facts" brought forth by the Chinese Government, are not only fabricated and distorted, but even if they were not so, they could never serve as a moral and juridical basis whereupon a state could rely to justify its one-sided and brutal cessation of economic and military aid to another state, with which it has been in close alliance for a long time.

The true motives for the cessation of aid and loans to Albania have not an exclusively technical character, as the note of the Chinese Government makes out, on the contrary they have a deep political and ideological character. In their letter the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government will throw full light on these political and ideological motives. But first we will stop to prove that the "arguments" the Chinese side resorts to in its note do not respond at all to reality.

The government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will acquaint world opinion with the truth on economic relations between China and Albania and, in particular, on the questions the Chinese note takes up, by publishing the full text of the notes exchanged on these questions between the governments of the two countries. Herein we will clarify some "facts" mentioned in the Chinese note.

Tendentiously listing a series of figures about China's aid to Albania, the Chinese note of July 7 reflects the desire of the Chinese leadership to boast before the world. It is acting in the same way as the Soviet revisionist leadership, which with the boastfulness of the great state, constantly advertizes the "aid" it has once granted to Albania.

We are compelled to remind the Chinese leaders that their boasting is in utter opposition to the official declarations once made by the Chinese Government itself.

The solemn statement on the 8 principles of the aid of the Chinese Government to other states reads: "The Chinese Government always bases itself on the principles of equality and mutual benefit in giving aid to other countries. It never considers such aid one-sided alms, but something reciprocal". When visiting 14 countries in 1964 Chou En-lai stressed that"... in case we were to boast of our aid to others this would be great state chauvinism".

The Albanian people, party and government have never denied the aid of the People's Republic of China and its role in the economic development of our country. They have acknowledged and appreciated this aid, proceeding from their sincere feelings and thinking that it came from a friendly state and was given in the spirit of the principles of socialism.

Yet, while making an exaggerated and embellished description of the Chinese economic and military aid to Albania, the Chinese note has no word about the fact that Albania, too, has aided China, as the Chinese leaders themselves have declared time and again, previously.

Appreciating the aid Albania has given China, Mao Tse-tung said: "First of all, we must thank you, because you stand in the forefront, because you are in very difficult situations and persistently fight to defend Marxism-Leninism. This is a very valuable thing, this is most valuable" (from minutes of a meeting with an Albanian delegation, June 29, 1962). On his part, Chou En-lai stated: "The Albanian comrades frequently mention China's support for, and aid to, Albania. I would like to stress here in the first place, that Albania has given us great aid and support. "... The Chinese people will never forget that at the time when the modern revisionist slandered against and attacked the Communist Party of China frenziedly, assuming a correct stand, regardless of all pressures, difficulties and dangers, the Party of Labour of Albania, courageously faced up to this opposite trend, exposed and mercilessly hit at the anti-Chinese plots of modern revisionism (ZERI I POPULLIT, January 9, 1964, speech at the Tirana rally).

On another occasion Chou En-lai said: "We are doing our internationalist duty and it will be betrayal if we do not help you...as the bastion of socialism in Europe, you are fighting against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. If we do not help you, we would not be internationalist communists, but traitors. Support and assistance between us, between China and Albania, are mutual. You are a radiant beacon in Europe, and you are fighting unflinchingly and intrepidly. This is of great aid to, and support for, us and for all the peoples of the world" (from minutes of a meeting with an Albanian delegation, Peking, August 29, 1971).

A similar statement has been made also by Kang Sheng: "I have often told the comrades and I again stress that the Albanian comrades are giving us a great, colossal help. We must not consider only the nitrate ammonium plant, the thermopower station, the various plants and factories we give you, they are nothing compared to the great support the Albanian comrades are giving us and the world communist movement" (from the speech at the dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation on November 13, 1966, in Tirana).

We are embarrassed when we have to mention the help Albania has given China, because what the Albanian party and people have done for China and the Chinese people has been done with a communist sense of duty and inspired by fraternal and internationalist feelings. But you forced us to mention it, because following in the footsteps of Khrushchev and Brezhnev, you began to count the yuans and fens you have given Albania.

In its note, the Chinese Government tries to create the impression, in the public opinion, that if Albania has had any success in its economic development, this, allegedly, is due to Chinese aid. For this purpose and in order to impress the internal and international public opinion, the figures mentioned in the Chinese note are purposely inflated and fabricated. It says that the "implementation of the agreements concluded between China and Albania calls for an outlay by the Chinese Government of more than ten billion yuan renminbi". This is an arbitrary figure which does not correspond to the truth.

First of all, it must be said that what the Chinese Government considers aid is in reality credits, obligations deriving from agreements concluded between the two governments in conformity with the desires and interests of the two sides and common international practice in the relations between sovereign states, which involve bilateral obligations. Thus, here we have nothing to do with alms or Christian charity.

On the other hand, from documents in possession of the Albanian side, it follows that from December 1954 up to July 1975, 17 government agreements on granting credits to Albania by People's China, besides agreements on military aid, have been signed between People's China and Albania. Among these 17 agreements, there are some in which the aid in credits is reckoned in old rubles, then in new rubles, later in British pounds, finally in internal yuans, or in commercial yuans or U.S. dollars. From the conversion of the various currencies mentioned in these agreements into "commercial" yuans according to the Chinese official exchange rate fixed by the China bank in the respective periods, it follows that the total value of Chinese economic aid in credits accorded to Albania from 1954 up to 1975, when the last agreement was signed, does not "exceed 10 billion yuans," as claimed in the Chinese note, but amounts only to 3 billion and 53 million commercial yuans. Until July 1978 Albania has utilized about 75 percent of this sum, reckoning the value of integral projects and general materials at the prices unilaterally set by the Chinese side. But here it must be stressed that the values included in the invoices of the China bank for complete projects and general materials are not reckoned on the basis of the prices set in joint consultations, but at arbitrary prices set by the Chinese side alone, without consulting the Albanian side at all, as stipulated in the agreement. Therefore, the return by the bank of the Albanian state to the China bank of the invoices for the projects built in Albania is no "violation of agreements," as the Chinese note makes out.

Prices for integral project and general materials, at which the invoices sent by China are reckoned, were not set in accordance with the provisions of the official agreements between the government of the People's Republic of Albania and the government of the People's Republic of China on June 8, 1965, and the stipulations of the correspondence of December 22, 1971 which clearly says that: "Prices for integral projects and general materials...will be fixed after joint consultation according to the principles of the setting of trade prices between China and Albania."

As far as military aid is concerned, the assessments of the Chinese side are utterly arbitrary, because in agreements of this category prior to 1967, all evaluations are made in Chinese currency, without consulting the Albanian side, whereas in later agreements which comprise most of the Chinese military aid to Albania, there is no definition of concrete values, either in Chinese or any other currency.

Therefore, those billions of yuans mentioned in the Chinese note do not represent the real sum of China's economic and military aid to Albania, but represent a claim made on the basis of arbitrary, one-sided and tendentious reckonings by the Chinese side. We affirm that, in order to further its sinister aims, the Chinese side precipitated matters when it set such figures. Complete reckonings will be made according to the agreements, protocols and criteria established by both sides. Reckonings will be made taking also account of the loss and damage the Chinese side has caused our economy by failing to meet contracted obligations on time, leaving an important part of the projects incompleted, etc.

The Chinese side has not been correct in the implementation of official agreements that protocols and jointly established criteria, either. The overwhelming majority of the economic projects built in Albania on Chinese credits have always been carried out with delays, which fluctuate from 1 to 6 years. There are also projects, such as the ferrochrome factory which was due to be built on Chinese credits in Albania on the basis of an agreement concluded in 1965, which for the fault of the Chinese side has not been completed to this day. Likewise, the construction of the metallurgical complex began with delay and to this day, also, for the fault of the Chinese side, investment in its construction has been realized only to a measure of 67 percent as against the volume of the total value of the complex, and China has delivered only 74 percent of the equipment.

These flagrant violations of official agreements by the Chinese side have caused grave damage to the Albanian economy, and the Chinese Government bears full materials and moral responsibility for this. When all this is calculated according to official documentation and concrete facts, then it will be seen who owes who and how much.

In the Chinese note China's aid to Albania is presented as the decisive factor in our country's development. But it has never been, nor could it ever be, such a factor. The decisive factor, which nobody can deny, has been the resolute, persistent and heroic work and struggle of the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, for the construction of socialism according to the Leninist principle of self-reliance. The brilliant successes attained by Albania in the construction of socialism and the defence of the country are the deed of the Party of Labour of Albania, of the Albanian state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the Albanian people, and not the result of external aid.

The aid received from China has been only an auxiliary factor. The total value of the Chinese credits utilized by Albania up to the end of 1977 amounted to a very small percentage of our national income. This is the reality, and not its false presentation by the Chinese side which tries to create the impression as if it is China that has kept the Albanian people alive.

The chauvinistic concepts of the great state have clouded the minds of the Chinese leadership and have made it speak in the language of feudal landlords. The Chinese note boasts that China has delivered 1.8 million tons of wheat, etc., to Albania. It almost stops short of saying that Albania "has kept body and soul together thanks to China's bread". This is an offensive stand towards the Albanian people. The truth is that Albania has imported grain from China during the period of 1956-1975. Not only does this figure not correspond to reality, but it should also be said that Albania has received only 439,000 tons of bread grain on credit from China over all this period, whereas it has received the rest in the commercial way, paying for it on a clearing basis. As the Chinese note has rounded into one figure both the bread grain imported by Albania on credit and the bread grain imported by it on a clearing basis, why does the Chinese side fail to mention what it has taken from Albania, what Albania has exported to China on a clearing basis during the period 1954-1977? Albania has delivered to China over 1.7 million tons of oil, over 1.3 million tons of bitumen, about 2.7 million tons of chromium ore and chromium concentrate, etc. By mentioning its military aid in its note and making this note public, the Chinese Government has deliberately made public the military secret of the defence of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. By so doing, the Chinese Government has gravely impaired the defence of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and helped its external enemies, in particular the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and U.S. imperialism, and the forces of the Warsaw treaty and Soviet socialimperialism. This is an act of perfidy, and the Chinese Government bears responsibility for it.

Special place in the note of the Chinese Government is occupied by attempts to accuse the Albanian working people of allegedly failing to respect and being unwilling to collaborate with the Chinese experts who had come to Albania. These are inventions through and through, and we will not take the trouble to refute them. We are convinced that, in his conscience, no Chinese expert who has lived and worked among our people will approve of these accusations. During all this time, the Albanian workers, specialists and managers have collaborated with the Chinese experts in a fraternal and friendly spirit, assessed their work correctly, respected their knowledge and experience.

Furthering definite ends, the Chinese note says that within 24 years 6,000 Chinese experts have been sent to Albania. This global figure is dished out in order to back up the claim that the credit for constructions, industry, agriculture and everything that has been made in Albania allegedly goes to these 6,000 specialists. But the construction of new Albania is the deed of the Albanian people themselves. Tens of thousands of Albanian specialists, engineers and technicians have worked everyday and continuously in the construction of various projects, without mentioning here the hundreds of thousands of technicans of medium training and the skilled workers. Without their work and knowledge no project could have been built.

As well as that, the Chinese note does not say that the experts sent by China have been paid handsomely by the Albanian people. This is not mentioned, but the note does not fail to remind us that China has allegedly spent 100 million yuans to experiment with Albanian iron. And this at the time when the Chinese experts, on orders from above, upon leaving Albania, left no blueprints to the Albanians specialists, they either burnt or took along with them all blueprints in their possession of the projects which were being built in Albania with Chinese aid.

It is natural that problems should arise between two partners, between two states about concrete economic questions for the solution of which discussions are necessary, even indispensable. The Chinese leadership, however, felt no need to conduct normal discussions, because it wanted to impose its opinions on Albania. Not only today, but for a long period of time before the Chinese side, in various forms and manners, has brought pressure to bear on Albania over economic questions.

During the talks about the signing of agreements of China's granting economic aid in credits to Albania, and then on observance of these agreements, many debates have taken place, in which the Albanian side has successfully opposed the views of the Chinese leadership which sought to impose a one-sided economic development on Albania, to inhibit its rapid and steady development.

In the lengthy debates, the pressure of the Chinese leadership reached such a degree that it threatened to have work on the designing of the hydro-power plants of Vau I Dejes and Fierze suspended, so that we should not build at all these very important industrial projects. The Chinese leadership thought that, as, on their opinion, Albania had no technical cadres to design such large and complicated hydro-power plants with its own forces, it would consequently give up work on construction of these projects. But in the end, seeing that the Albanian side was undertaking to design these two hydro-power plants itself, it was compelled to accord the credit. And actually these hydro-power plants were designed and built by the Albanian specialists, whereas the Chinese experts played the role of consultants instead of designers.

Many facts and documents indicate that, at given moments, whenever the Chinese policy made great turns, to which the Albanian party and government did not agree, the Chinese Government resorted to pressure and various coercive economic measures. These stands are a flat denial of the clamorous and repeated statements by the Chinese Government according to which "in granting aid to other countries, the Chinese Government strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient country and never makes it conditional on, or asks, any privilege in return."

The Chinese note says: "...The Albanian side out of its own needs in domestic and foreign policies...has wantonly maligned China's aid to Albania...". This lays bare the spirit of intrigue of the Chinese leadership and its desire to see Albania politically, ideologically and economically enslaved by Soviet socialimperialism or American imperialism and the reactionary bourgeoisie. The Chinese leadership speaks so because it thinks that Albania is isolated, that it could breathe and live only through China, and that now it has remained on the streets and will fall into the trap laid by the imperialists or the socialimperialists. This is what Khrushchev and Mikoyan thought when they once said that Albania would sell itself out "for thirty pieces of silver", that "without Soviet aid it would die of starvation, within fifteen days".

But life showed that Albania did not sell itself out, nor did it die of starvation. It forged ahead with great success in the construction of socialism. And this was done not with Chinese aid but with the heroic work and glorious struggle of the Albanian people.

In the future, too, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Albanian people, relying on their own forces, will always advance triumphantly on the road of socialism, and with their own example they will demonstrate to their friends and the peoples the unconquerable strength and vitality of Marxism-Leninism, the vigour of socialism, the vigour of the people.

In our struggle for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland, in our efforts to face up to and overcome with success the difficulties raised to our country by the hostile act of the Chinese Government, we have and will continue to have more internationalist aid from the genuine revolutionaries, the freedom-loving and progressive people all over the world. Albania has never been isolated, it can never be isolated.

The plans for Albania's development, as laid out by the party, will be carried out with successes in all directions, through the selfless work and resolve of our people, relying on their own forces also on the projects which China left incomplete, as well as on more new projects which will be added to them.

II

The unilateral breach of the agreements on economic and military cooperation with Albania by the Chinese Government, the arbitrary violation on its part of the contracts officially concluded between the two countries, the suspension of work on many projects important to our socialist economy, the ordering back of its experts, and so on, reflect a definite political and ideological line of the Chinese leadership. They are the outcome of the departure of the Chinese leadership from Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, of its rapprochement to and collaboration with American imperialism, the international bourgeoisie and reaction, of its renunciation of aid to and support for the revolutionary and liberation forces in the international arena, of China's intentions to become an imperialist superpower.

This course of the Chinese leadership, which went through a zigzag process, has come up against the constant opposition of the Party of Labour of Albania which cherishes the cause of socialism, the revolution and the liberation of the peoples above everything else. This accounts for the emergence of serious ideological and political contradictions which have been gradually growing between the Party of Labour of Albania and the Communist Party of China. Precisely because our party and the Albanian people did not accept and did not submit to the Chinese line and views of a great power, the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government went to such lengths as to cut all aid to Socialist Albania, and extended ideological disagreements to interstate relations.

All along, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania has tried to settle these differences on a Marxist-Leninist road, through mutual consultations and comradely explanations, never making them public.

On this question, our party has proceeded from the principle that differences and misunderstandings may arise among various parties and states, even when they have relations of close friendship. No matter which side is to blame, the clearing of differences and misunderstandings calls for negotiations. The more so, this principle should be implemented between two socialist countries and communist parties. Such norms, as mutual consultations and comradely explanations, are absolutely necessary, because these Marxist-Leninist norms defend pure friendship, and not hypocritical and evil-intentioned friendship. They defend the purity of our sicneitific theory, Marxism-Leninism, strengthen the revolution and the struggle of the peoples.

Among the Marxist-Leninist norms which regulate relations among communist parties there exist also that of the correct and reciprocal, principled and constructive criticism of mistakes which are observed in the line and the activity of this or that party. Such a comradely criticism cannot be called polemics, as the Chinese leadership interprets this norm. Polemics, as the word itself indicates, means a state of ideological and political struggle; it is a state in which non-antagonistic contradictions are transformed into antagonistic contradictions.

In its relations with the Communist Party of China, the Party of Labour of Albania has rigorously abided by these Marxist-Leninist principles and norms which are implemented among genuine communist parties. Whenever it has seen that the Communist Party of China adopted stands and took actions in opposition to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in opposition to the interests of socialism and the revolution, it has pointed out the mistakes to, and criticized it in a comradely manner. This is borne out by written documents of our party and state, which are in your possession. And what has the attitude of the Chinese leadership been?

While it welcomed and highly praised the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government for their support for, the defence of, People's China, the Chinese side never welcomed the correct and principled remarks of our party. The leadership of the Communist Party of China has never wanted the Leninist norms and methods to be implemented in relations among parties. Reasoning and acting according to the concepts and logic of a great power, of a great party and a great state, which considers itself an infallible genius, it has demonstrated that it knows no other way apart from dictate and imposition of its views on the others, especially on the smaller parties and states.

Despite the existing divergencies, the Party of Labour and the Government of Albania have publicly supported China and the cause of socialism in China, especially at the most difficult, internal and external political junctures it has gone through, at the moments when China was isolated and made the target of attacks from all quarters, even by its present friends. Our party and government have done this with an open heart, convinced that by so doing they were defending the fate of the revolution in China, which was under serious threat, defending the lofty interests of proletarian internationalism, the friendship between Albania and China. In their support for China against the enemies of socialism, and their defence of its stands and actions which were taken on the right road, the Albanian communists and people fought for the strengthening of the positions of Marxism-Leninism and socialism in China.

In order to better understand the political and ideological causes which led the Chinese leadership to its arrogant act of ceasing aid to Albania, in order to understand its chauvinistic attitudes of a great power in its relations with the Party of Labour of Albania, as well as to demonstrate the sincere, fraternal and correct stand adopted by the Albanian party, government and people towards China and the Chinese people it is necessary to review the development of Albanian-Chinese relations.

1. Contacts between our two parties and countries were established after the triumph of the revolution in China, after the founding of the People's Republic of China. They became closer and stronger especially after 1960, when the open struggle against Krushchevite revisionism began. The struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism brought our parties together, but with China's departure from this struggle their roads parted.

The struggle of the Party of Labour of Albania against modern revisionism had begun even prior to the condemnation of Titoism by the Informbureau. It continued more fiercely after Stalin's death, when the Khrushchevite variant of revisionism began to show up. Our party extended and intensified this struggle more and more, rising in opposition against the anti-Marxist attitudes and actions of Khruschev and his gang, both in their foreign policy and in their relations with the communist parties, with our party in particular.

The Khrushchevite deviation represented the revision of the Marxist-Leninist theory in all fields and on all questions. The Khrushchevite strategy was aimed at undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism in the Soviet Union, transforming this country into an imperialist superpower, for the division and domination of the world together with American imperialism. In order to realize this strategy, Khrushchev attacked Stalin and Bolshevism, he advocated extinction of class struggle both within the Soviet Union and outside it. On the pretext that the ration of forces in the world today had changed, that U.S. imperialism and the international reactionary bourgeoisie had become reasonable, he justified his abandonment of the key thesis of Marxism-Leninism on the violent revolution and spread illusions about the so-called peaceful road. In their relations with the communist and workers' parties, the Khrushchevites acted according to their concept of the "mother party" and "conductor's baton".

They wanted the other parties to submit to their dictate and adopt their views, to transform them into tools of their foreign policy. On this road Khrushchev, Brezhnev and others reconciled themselves to the Yugoslav revisionists and made common cause with them in the struggle against Marxism-Leninism and the revolution.

To this traitorous and counter-revolutionary line of Khrushchevism the Party of Labour of Albania responded with its determined and unyielding fight. In particular, it opposed and denounced the ideological rehabilitation of Titoism by Khrushchev, who with this act of his was clearly showing that he had completely sunk in the quagmire of opportunism and betrayal. Documents prove that, despite its waverings in its stand towards Yugoslav revisionism, at the beginning of 1960, the Communist Party of China, also, influenced by nobody, condemned the rehabilitation of Tito and his group by Khrushchev.

In June 1960, as is known, the Bucharest meeting was held. There, the counter-revolutionary line of Khrushchev and the Khrushchevites was still better confirmed. They not only attacked Marxism-Leninism in all directions, but also attacked the Communist Party of China directly. At that meeting, the party of Labour of Albania openly went to the aid of the Communist Party of China and defended it to the end, thus drawing upon itself the fire of the anger and the weight of the pressures of all the Khrushchevite revisionists. Our party made this principled defence in pure communist conscience, thinking and convinced that by so doing it was defending Marxism-Leninism and People's China.

The Bucharest meeting and, later the conference of the 81 communist and workers' parties in Moscow marked the final split between the Marxist-Leninists and Khrushchevite revisionists, and the beginning of the open polemics between them. Whereas our party initiated and carried on the fight against Khrushchevite revisionism with consistency and resolve, the Chinese leadership wavered and failed to adopt clear-cut anti-Khrushchevite stands. In the initial stage of the fierce polemics between the Party of Labour of Albania and the Khrushchevite revisionists, China was in agreement with Albania, but this only on the surface, because, in reality, as was proved later, it was seeking a reconciliation with the Soviets and the extinction of polemics with them. This was evident also in Chou En-lai's speech at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, where in fact, he did not defend our party, but demanded that polemics should cease instead. The Chinese leadership called this colourless stand assistance to Albania, but the demand to cease polemics was neither to the interest of Socialist Albania, nor to the interest of China itself. It benefited Khrushchev and his fight against socialism and Marxism-Leninism.

2. The wavering stand of the Communist Party of China in the struggle against revisionism became clearly manifest in June 1962. At that time the party of Labour of Albania sent a delegation to Peking to conduct talks with the leadership of the Communist Party of China on important questions which had to do with the tactics and strategy of the common struggle of our two parties in the international arena. On this occasion, the delegation of our party came up against the very wrong views of the Chinese leadership.

Liu Shao-chi, who next to Mao Tse-tung was the principal leader of the Communist Party of China at that time, and who led the talks for the Chinese side, as well as Teng Hsiao-ping, who was then the general secretary of the Communist Party of China, stubbornly insisted on the viewpoint of the Chinese leadership according to which the anti-imperialist front should necessarily include the Soviet Union as well, which at that time was led by Nikita Khrushchev's revisionist clique.

The delegation of our party upheld the line of the Party of Labour of Albania, which was based on Lenin's teachings according to which no successful struggle could be waged against imperialism without simultaneously combating revisionism. Our delegation insisted on the view of the Party of Labour of Albania that not only should the anti-imperialist front not include the Soviet revisionists, but, at the same time, it should spearhead its struggle both against imperialism in general, and U.S. imperialism in particular, as well as against Soviet revisionism.

The Chinese leadership argued its line of reconciliation with the Soviet revisionists with the need to unite "with everybody" against U.S. imperialism, which, in its words, was the main enemy. Apart from other things, this opportunist thesis also expressed the illusions entertained by the Chinese leadership about the Soviet revisionist leaders. During the Peking talks, Teng Hsiao-ping declared to the delegation of the Central Committee of our party: "It is impossible for Krushchev to change and become like Tito...as a socialist country, the Soviet Union will never change" (from minutes of talks, June 11, 1962).

The Party of Labour of Albania accepted neither these viewpoints nor the Chinese thesis on a common anti-imperialist front, in which the Khrushchevite revisionists, also, should be included, whereas the Chinese leadership held onto its opportunist positions.

The development of later events, the stepping up of the struggle of the Marxist-Leninist forces against Khrushchevite revisionism, the deepening of Khrushchev's disruptive activity and especially the signing of the Anglo-American-Soviet treaty of August 1963 on the banning of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, which reflected the uniting of the efforts of the two superpowers for the establishment of their domination over the world, forced the Chinese leadership to start open polemics with Khrushchev. In this manner, when the reconciliation and agreement with the Soviet revisionists, so ardently sought by the Chinese leadership, did not materialize, only then the Communist Party of China effectively entered the road of anti-Khrushchevism and agreed to the determined, consistent and principled struggle of the Party of Labour of Albania. This could not fail to rejoice the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people who, singlehanded, were for almost three years then facing up to the open frenzied attacks of Khrushchev and entire modern revisionism. The bonds and cooperation between our two parties in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism were strengthened even more.

Our party made all the efforts for this struggle to be broadened and deepened, because it served the mobilization of the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forces for the defence of the cause of socialism and the liberation of the peoples. But the Chinese leadership, as we will see below, did not prove to be consistent and principled in the struggle.

3. In summer 1964 Chinese propaganda took up the Sino-Soviet border problem. Referring to a talk of Mao Tse-tung with a group of Japanese socialist parliamentarians, it claimed that China had been dispossessed by the Russian tsars of vast territories of hundreds of thousands of square kilometres, that in Europe, too, the Soviet Union had territorial problems which had emerged as a result of the Second World War.

The Party of Labour of Albania did not approve of Mao Tse-tung's raising the problem of rectification of borders. According to the view of our party, the Chinese leadership was making two gross mistakes. In the first place, the raising of the border problem at that moment did not assist the ideological struggle against Khrushchevism.

On the contrary, it provided the Soviet leadership with a powerful weapon against China and the Marxist-Leninists in order to neutralize the effect of the ideological struggle they were waging to expose the Khrushchevite betrayal and to present our struggle as a border dispute or territorial claims. On the other hand, by calling into question the rectification of the borders of the Soviet Union with some European countries following the Second World War, J. V. Stalin was unjustly attacked, and the accusation levelled by international reaction against him for creating "spheres of influence" was backed up. The Chinese leadership agreed with Tito, who, when it came to redress the injustices Yugoslavia had suffered in the past at the hand of the victorious powers, upheld this thesis and raised his voice to the skies, while he kept completely silent about the injustices done to another people, if they were in Yugoslavia's favour.

The Chinese thesis on the rectification of borders was not as simple as that. It expressed the chauvinistic spirit of the great state and bourgeois nationalism, it was an instigation of war in Europe.

In keeping with Leninist norms, in the spirit of complete correctness and in a comradely manner, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania informed the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung personally of its opinions on these questions in a letter addressed to them on September 10, 1964.

The letter reads in part:

"We think that raising territorial problems with the Soviet Union now would gravely harm our struggle. If we were to do this, we would be giving the enemy a powerful weapon to fight us, and this would paralyse our march forward.

"Under the pressure of Khrushchev's revisionist propaganda, under the influence of Khrushchev's slanders and calumnies, and for many other reasons, the masses of the Soviet people will not understand why People's China is now putting forth territorial claims to the Soviet Union, they will not accept this, and Soviet propaganda is working to make them revolt against you. But we think that even true Soviet communists will not understand it, nor will they accept it. This would be a colossal loss for our struggle.

"...We think that we must not open old wounds, if any, we must not start a controversy and polemics over whether or not the Soviet Union has appropriated other countries' land, but our only concentrated struggle would be spearheaded against the great ulcer, against the great betrayal represented by imperialism and modern revisionism, the traitor groups of Khrushchev, Tito and all their henchmen."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China did not reply to the principled and correct letter of our party. The Chinese leadership never gave our party any explanation on this question of so great importance. Mao Tse-tung limited himself to a verbal statement to the effect that "we will not reply to your letter because we do not want to stir up polemics." In our view, which is in keeping with Leninist norms, the exchange of opinions, comradely criticism and each other's enlightenment are normal things between two communist parties. They can by no means be considered polemics.

Despite this incorrect stand of the Chinese leadership our party did not make this disagreement public. It continued its revolutiony struggle against imperialism and revisionism together with China.

4. In October 1964 N. Krushchev was overthrown. This event again revealed the wavering stand of the Chinese leaders towards the Soviet revisionists. The hopes for a reconciliation with, and rapprochement to them were revived. On October 29, 1964, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in the presence of the ambassadors of Vietnam, Korea, Romania and Cuba, Chou En-lai requested the Albanian ambassador to Peking to transmit to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania the Chinese proposal that our parties send delegations to Moscow to back up the new leadership of the Soviet Union with Brezhnev at the head, and to unite with it "in the struggle against the common enemy, imperialism." He added that he had suggested to the Soviet side that an invitation should be extended to Albania, also, to attend the November 7 celebrations.

Expounding the view of the Chinese leadership at that meeting, Chou En-lai said: "Changes have taken place in the Soviet Union. Their influence and importance is not circumscribed within the Soviet Union alone, but extend to the socialist parties and countries and the entire international communist movement, even to our common enemies and their agents. In a word, this is a good thing, a change has been made.

"...For these reasons we sent a message of greetings to the new leadership of the party and government of the Soviet Union, informing them that we support and welcome this change.

"...Now, in Peking, from October 16 we have adopted a truce in our press.

"...This we do in order to unite on the basis of Marxism-Leninism against our common enemy, although many major problems may not be solved for the time being."

Although Chou En-lai knew that there were no diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Albania, which were brutally broken off on the initiative of the Khrushchevites, he insisted that Albania should send a delegation to Moscow, and told our ambassador, "We think that the Albanian comrades must study our proposal, because this is a good opportunity to stretch a hand to, and unite with them in the struggle against the enemy."

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania could not accept this proposal which sought the cessation of the struggle against revisionism and ideological reconciliation with it. If this line of reconciliation with the Soviet revisionists were accepted, it would spell disaster to the Marxist-Leninist movement, it would be a destructive blow at it. Therefore, our party categorically refused the request of the Chinese leadership and turned it down flatly.

In its letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on November 5, 1964, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania explained patiently and with Marxist-Leninist correctness that the assessment made by the Chinese leadership of the changes that took place in the Soviet Union was wrong and their proposal to go to Moscow was unacceptable.

This letter reads in part: "This event, though important and susceptable of serious consequences, has not yet led, at least until now, to the complete defeat of revisionism, has not yet marked the final victory of Marxism-Leninism over revisionism, but has only put off the decay of revisionism, has pushed revisionism closer to its grave, while Khrushchev's successors are trying to prevent revisionism from falling into this grave, by implementing the policy of Khrushchevism without Khrushchev.

"...Although N. Khrushchev's exit from the political scene is an important victory of Marxism-Leninism, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania holds that it must not be overrated, that the vigilance of the Marxist-Leninists must not be relaxed nor should their principled struggle to smash Khrushchevite modern revisionism cease.

"...We are of the opinion that the open and principled polemics for the ceaseless exposure of modern revisionism must be kept up today and carried through to the end until revisionism is buried as an ideology... Our retreat from these positions won with struggle, would be a loss for us and a gain for the revisionists.

"...In these conditions, when the Soviet Government has unilaterally broken off diplomatic relations and committed dreadful anti-Marxist acts against us, we are of the opinion that it is neither permissible for us as Marxists nor is it worthy of us as a sovereign state, to ignore these things, only because of the fact that the person of N. Khrushchev has been deposed.

"For these reasons we have to express our opposition to the proposal of Comrade Chou En-lai to the effect that an Albanian delegation should be invited by the Soviet party and government to attend the November 7 celebrations."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted a disparaging stand towards this confidential letter of our party. The Chinese leadership never replied to this letter and did not take into consideration its reasonable and comradely remarks.

On November 7, 1964, Chou En-lai went to Moscow at the head of a delegation of the Chinese party and government, to hail Brezhnev's advent to power. But, as facts were to prove, he had no success in his mission to bring about a reconciliation and agreement with the new Soviet leadership and no sooner had he returned to China than the Chinese leadership was compelled to resume polemics with the Soviet Union.

Thus, our party's stand and its assessment of the events with regard to Khrushchev's downfall proved correct, Marxist-Leninist. Whereas the position of the Chinese leadership was conciliatory, opportunist and utterly wrong both in its assessment of, and stand to, the new revisionist leadership of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, although the Chinese leadership did not behave correctly and made no self-criticism, although the ideological differences deepened further, our party went on with its struggle for the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation with the Communist Party of China, hoping that this would help the Chinese leadership to sound positions in the common struggle against revisionism and imperialism.

5. Regardless of the contradictions which had arisen between us, taking account of the difficult situations China was going through, and sincerely wishing to assist the Communist Party of China to overcome them, the Party of Labour of Albania continued to support China resolutely, especially in those political and ideological questions over which we held common views.

Our party supported the Cultural Revolution at the personal request of Mao Tse-tung, who declared to our party that China was facing a collossal danger, and that no one knew who would win in China, the socialist forces or the revisionists (from minutes of the talk with the delegation of the Albanian party and government, May 1966). The Party of Labour of Albania assisted China at a very critical moment, when it was going through great upheavals and was being savagely attacked by the united imperialist-revisionist front.

It supported the general line of the Cultural Revolution for the liquidation of the capitalist and revisionist elements who had usurped key positions in the party and state power, though it did not agree over many questions of principle and methods which guided this revolution and were used in it. By supporting the Cultural Revolution, our party nurtured the hope that it would find the road of true revolutionary struggle, led by the working class and its vanguard, the communist party. The entire period of the Great Cultural Revolution was a very difficult period for socialism in China, it created a complicated and chaotic situation. This situation was the logical outcome of the factional and unprincipled struggle which took place within the ranks of the Communist Party of China during the time of the struggle for the carrying out of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, and after 1949, around the road which China would follow for the further development of the revolution.

The great ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Marxist-Leninist ideology were not properly made the example for, the pillar and the compass of, the Communist Party of China in the concrete conditions of its country. This accounts for the fact that the Marxist-Leninist nucleus of the party slipped into dangerous eclecticism, which gave rise to a chaos of unbridled struggle for power between factions, persons and groups holding various non-Marxist-Leninist views, something which seriously hampered the laying of the foundations of socialism in China. This political-ideological and organizational chaos in the Communist Party of China and the Chinese State enabled capitalist and revisionist elements to seize key positions in the party, in the state power and in the army. In these conditions, the Cultural Revolution, inspired and led by Mao Tse-tung personally, broke out.

The Party of Labour of Albania supported the general strategy of the Cultural Revolution. But we want to stress that our party supported the strategy of this revolution and not all its tactics, it defended with determination the cause of socialism in China, defended the fraternal Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the revolution, it did not defend at all the factionalist struggle of the anti-Marxist groups, whoever clashed and wrangled with each other, resorting even to arms, overtly or covertly, in order to retake state power.

The Cultural Revolution, more often than not, preserved the spirit and actions of an unprincipled struggle, which was not led by a genuine party of the working class which should strive for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus, these clashes among factionalist groups ended in the establishment in China of a state power dominated by bourgeois and revisionist elements.

The present Chinese leadership wanted and wants the Party of Labour of Albania to denounce the Cultural Revolution according to the will and the reasons of the Chinese leadership. The Party of Labour of Albania will never accept such a dictate. Together with all the world revolutionaries it is expecting the Communist Party of China to make the true analysis of this Cultural Revolution, to have the courage to state the truth on the ideas which guided this revolution, the groups and people who carried out and led it, on those against whom this revolution was directed, and to assume clearcut stands on these questions. To this day, the leadership of the Communist Party of China has not done such a thing, because it is afraid of facts, events and their true Marxist-Leninist interpretation.

6. The Party of Labour of Albania has made all-round, powerful and open efforts to defend China on the international arena, though on many issues it held opposite views of principle. Such is the protracted and persevering diplomatic struggle of Socialist Albania for the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, denied to it by U.S. imperialism and its allies.

China pursued a close-door policy in its relations with other countries of the world. The leadership of our party had expressed, on special occasions and in a comradely way, its desire to the Chinese leaders that People's China should be more active in its foreign policy, extend its political, economic, cultural and other contacts and relations with various countries, particularly with its neighbouring countries. According to our view, this would be to the advantage of China itself and the cause of socialism and the revolution in the world. But your leadership found this wish of Albania's unreasonable and preferred its own isolation, excusing itself with various pretexts before all the states which expressed their wish to establish relations with it.

7. In 1968, a party and government delegation of Albania went to China, headed by the former member of the Political Bureau and former vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of people's defence, Beqir Balluku. This delegation was also charged with the task of presenting to the Chinese leadership our requests for aid to strengthen the defence potential of Albania.

On that occasion, Chou En-lai openly put forth to Beqir Balluku the view of your leadership, according to which, Albania, as a small country, had no need of heavy armament and that it was not at all in a position to defend itself alone from foreign aggression, particularly from Soviet socialimperialism and U.S. imperialism, no matter how much military aid it would receive from China. Therefore, according to Chou En-lai, the only road for Albania to cope with foreign aggression was that of applying the tactics of partisan warfare in the country and concluding a military alliance with Yugoslavia and with Romania.

When our delegation came home, Beqir Balluku informed the Political Bureau of Chou En-lai's proposal. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of our party unanimously condemned and rejected Chou En-lai's anti-Albanian and counterrevolutionary proposal. Beqir Balluku, who formally adhered to the decision of the Political Bureau, added that he had allegedly opposed Chou En-lai's proposal. But later facts proved that Beqir Balluku had in reality been in full agreement with the proposal of the Chinese leadership and worked in secret to carry out this hostile strategic plan against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Chou En-lai repeated this same thesis to the Albanian Government delegation which had gone to Peking in July 1975, to conclude an agreement on China's economic aid to Albania for the 6th five-year plan 1976-1980. This thesis was turned down again by our delegation in a clearcut and categorical manner.

The leadership of our party considered Chou En-lai's proposal about the military alliance he was seeking to impose on us as an attempt of a reactionary character on the part of the Chinese leadership to drive Socialist Albania into the trap of warmongering plots through military alliances, with the final aim of turning the Balkan area into a powder keg, as the Soviet social imperialists and the U.S. imperialists are seeking to do.

We do not know if Yugoslavia and Romania were informed of these plans of the Chinese leadership. But even at present we are witnessing that the Chinese leadership is displaying unusual zeal to interfere in the affairs of the Balkans, to mix up the cards and to kindle the fire of war in this very sensitive area of Europe. But we are confident that the Balkan peoples will never accept to be set at loggerheads with each other, they will never accept to become tools either of U.S. imperialism, Russian social-imperialism, or Chinese hegemonism.

These acts of the Chinese leadership and the opposition of our party to these reactionary acts had, later, very serious consequences in the relations between our two countries. Our party has never meddled with the internal affairs of China.

But the Chinese leadership, at certain moments, has criminally interfered in the internal affairs of Albania. We will make these facts public at an appropriate time. If these condemnable acts undertaken by the Chinese leadership in collusion with the Albanian traitors were realized, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, its independence and sovereignty would have been liquidated.

8. While our party was working to strengthen fraternal cooperation with China, while it wanted to correctly wage and intensify the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction on a joint front also with all the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces, China saw everything only from its own angle, it wanted to dominate others, so that the latter would follow its strategy and tactics.

The events that were taking place revealed ever more clearly that the political and ideological struggle of the Communist Party of China against the Khrushchevites did not proceed from a sound basis, in reality, its aim was not to defend Marxism-Leninism, the revolution and the liberation of the peoples. It was waged simply for pragmatic ends and selfish interests. This became evident in the radical change of the Chinese strategy, to which Nixon's visit to Peking officially set the seal.

In the summer of 1971, Albania, considered the closest ally of China, learned from foreign news agencies the report spread all over the world that Kissinger had paid a secret visit to Peking. Negotiations, which marked a radical change in the Chinese policy, had been held with Kissinger. As in other cases, this time too, though the question was about a major political turn, a change in the strategic line, the Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China did not deem it necessary to hold preliminary talks with the Party of Labour and the Government of Albania, too, to see what their opinion was. The Chinese leadership put others before an accomplished fact, thinking they had to obey it without a word.

It was clear to our party that Nixon's visit to Peking was not an upgrading of the talks that were going on till then in Warsaw between the Chinese and U.S. ambassadors, that it was not made to promote "people's diplomacy" and to pave the road to contacts with the American people, as the Chinese leaders claimed. Nixon's visit to Peking was laying the foundations of a new policy on the part of China.

With Nixon's visit, China joined the dance of imperialist alliances and rivalries for the redivision of the world, where China, too, would have its own share. This visit paved the road to its rapprochement and collaboration with U.S. imperialism and its allies. At the same time, the inauguration of the alliance with the United States of America also marked the abandoning on the part of the Chinese leadership of the genuine socialist countries, the Marxist-Leninist movement, the revolution and the national-liberation struggle of the peoples.

This alliance and meeting in Peking, between the Chinese leadership and the American President Nixon, were taking place at a time when the U.S. was waging its predatory imperialist war in heroic Vietnam, when it was using all its most up-to-date means of war, except for the A-bomb, to kill the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people and to reduce Vietnam to ashes. This monstrous alliance and the Sino-U.S. contacts were condemnable acts of disastrous consequences for the peoples.

Therefore, in view of this dangerous turn in the foreign policy of China, on August 6, 1971, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania sent a long letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, stressing in no uncertain terms that it was against this turn of China, which ran counter to the interests of People's China itself, the revolution and socialism.

The letter reads in part:

"...We regard your decision to welcome Nixon in Peking as incorrect and undesirable, we do not approve of, nor do we support it. We also hold the view that Nixon's announced visit to China will be inconceivable to, and will not be approved by, the peoples, the revolutionaries and the communists of various countries.

"...Welcoming Nixon to China, who is known as a frenzied anticommunist, an aggressor and assassin of the peoples, as a representative of blackest U.S. reaction, has many drawbacks and will have negative consequences for the revolutionary movement and our cause.

Nixon's going to China and his talks there cannot fail to arouse harmful illusions among the rank-and-file, the peoples and the revolutionaries, about U.S. imperialism, its strategy and policy.

"...Talks with Nixon provide the revisionists with weapons to negate the entire great struggle and polemics of the Communist Party of China to expose the Soviet renegades as allies and collaborators of U.S. imperialism, and to put on a par China's stand towards U.S. imperialism and the treacherous line of collusion pursued by the Soviet revisionists towards it. This enables the Khrushchevite revisionists to flaunt their banner of false anti-imperialism even more ostentatiously and to step up their demagogical and deceitful propaganda in order to bring the anti-imperialist forces round to themselves.

"...The visit of the U.S. President to China will give rise to doubts and misunderstandings among the rank-and-file who may suspect that China is changing its stand towards U.S. imperialism and involving itself in the game of the superpowers.

"...Our strategy calls for close alliance with the peoples fighting all over the world, with all the revolutionaries, on a joint front against imperialism and socialimperialism, and never for an alliance with Soviet socialimperialism allegedly against U.S. imperialism, never for an alliance with U.S. imperialism allegedly against Soviet socialimperialism".

In conclusion, the letter points out that "the line and attitudes of the Party of Labour of Albania will always remain principled, consistent, unchanging. We will combat U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism uncompromisingly and consistently". The letter expressed the hope that the remarks the Party of Labour of Albania made to a sister party "would be taken up in a comradely spirit and understood correctly".

The Chinese leadership adopted its usual stand also towards this letter. It did not deign to give any answer. By so doing, it betrayed not only a big state megalomania but also its fear to face the correct and principled Marxist-Leninist arguments of our party. It is a fact that two months after our letter, the 6th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania was held. That was a good occasion to exchange views with the Chinese delegation invited to the congress and to clarify each other's positions. But in this case, too, the Chinese leadership, consistent on its road of refusing consultations and the settling of disagreements through talks, adopted a stand in contravention of all practice and internationalist relations between sister parties. It concocted some absurd excuses for its failure to send a delegation to the congress of our party. Practically, the Communist Party of China has ever since reduced contacts with our party, turning relations between the two parties into a purely formal relationship.

The change of China's strategy has come about as a result of an internal struggle within its communist party where deep contradictions existed, "a hundred flowers blossomed and a hundred schools contended," where there were pro-Khrushchevites, pro-Americans, opportunists and revolutionaries in the leadership. This accounts for the successive changes in the political line of the Communist Party of China, its vacillating, opportunist, and contradictory attitudes towards U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism, international reaction. The axis of the Chinese policy has changed three times over ten years, from 1962 to 1972. First, the Communist Party of China abided by the strategic formula of a "united front with the Soviet and other revisionists against U.S. imperialism and its allies." Later on, the Communist Party of China came forward with the slogan of a "very broad united front of the proletariat and the revolutionary peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and reaction of various countries." After Nixon's visit to China, the Chinese strategy again speaks of a "broad united front," but this time it includes "all those who can be united incorporating in it even the United States of America against Soviet socialimperialism."

9. After its rapprochement with U.S. imperialism and overtures to the United States of America and its allies, the leadership of the Communist Party of China proclaimed the anti-Marxist and counterrevolutionary theory of the "Three Worlds", which is presented as a strategy of the revolution, and made efforts to impose it on the Marxist-Leninist communist movement and all the peoples of the world as the general line of their struggle.

When they were fighting together against modern revisionism, and Khrushchevite revisionism, in particular, the Party of Labour of Albania as well as the Communist Party of China adhered to the principle, and stressed, that there was no "mother party" or "daughter party", that any party enjoyed the right to hold its own views on all problems, that a party was truly communist and revolutionary, when it looked at this problem from the angle of Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party of China has violated these principles and norms in all directions. It is seeking to impose China's counterrevolutionary turn of unity with U.S. imperialism and world reaction on all Marxist-Leninists, to have the entire revolutionary and liberation movement accept its anti-Leninist concepts and analyses of imperialism, the present-day world situation, alliances, and so on, as an absolute and incontrovertible truth.

Practice shows that in most cases, the Communist Party and Government of China have not viewed international issues from the angle of Marxism-Leninism, the interests of the revolution and the liberation struggles of the peoples. Chinese policy is a pragmatic policy, and it cannot be otherwise, in as much as its strategy and tactics are such. Therefore the world has witnessed and will witness about-faces in the Chinese strategy and politics in the future, too. These turns are passed off as Marxist-Leninist, but in reality they are anti-Marxist, they are turns catering to the interests of the big China state in its search of alliances with U.S. imperialism, Soviet socialimperialism and world capital to create and build China into an imperialist superpower.

At present, the Chinese plan to become a superpower has found its concentrated expression in the infamous theory of "Three Worlds". The theory of "Three Worlds" seeks to replace Marxism-Leninism with an eclectic amalgamation of opportunist, revisionist and anarchic-syndicalist ideas and theses, it seeks to dampen the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and its class struggle, advocating an alliance with the bourgeoisie and imperialism. Alleging that time is not ripe for revolution, the theory of "Three Worlds" seeks to preserve the status quo, the present situation of capitalist, colonialist and neo-colonialist oppression and exploitation.

Under the hoax of defence of national independence from Soviet socialimperialism which it regards as the only danger and threat today, China requires the peoples to give up their struggle for national, economic, and social liberation, to submit to U.S. imperialism and the other capitalist powers of the West, the former colonialists. It presses for the strengthening of the Common Market and the European union, organisms set up to keep the proletariat of Europe in capitalist bondage and to oppress and exploit the peoples of other countries. By fanning up the superpowers' armaments race and supporting the instruments of war of U.S. imperialism as NATO and other military blocs, the theory of "Three Worlds" instigates imperialist world war.

The theory of "Three Worlds" is a smokescreen to hide China's ambition for hegemony over what it calls the "Third World." It is no accident that it has included itself in the "Third World" and presents itself as its leader on the international arena. It is no accident either that the Chinese leadership is flirting with the "non-aligned" and seeking to take them under its wing.

The Chinese leadership is not the first to display its "affection" and "care" for the so-called "Third World." The imperialists, the socialimperialists and the other neo-colonialists have worked out various theories on the "Third World" long ago before it, in order to dominate and subjugate the countries and peoples of this "world." Therefore, it is a futile effort on the part of the Chinese leadership to claim that it is the first, as early as 1974, to have produced this theory on the basis of an allegedly objective analysis of the international situations made by Mao Tse-tung. It is common knowledge that the theory of "Three Worlds" has been concocted by world reaction. The Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government exposed and combatted the theoretical and practical speculations in regard to the "Third World" on the international arena as far back as 1960, and even before, as bourgeois-capitalist, neo-colonialist and racist manoeuvres and conspiracies to suppress the peoples who were fighting for freedom and independence.

The "contribution" of the Chinese leaders to the theory of "Three Worlds" consists only in its "substantiation" of the need for reconciliation of the "Third World" with imperialism, they have discovered nothing, they concocted the alliance of the "Third World" with U.S. imperialism and the other imperialists to solicit their aid and to make China an imperialist superpower.

Therefore, it is not the Party of Labour of Albania which attacks the Chinese inventor or champions of this theory; it is precisely the latter who were the first to attack the Party of Labour of Albania and the struggle it has waged against this theory of world reaction, the struggle it has conducted in support of the freedom and independence of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America, etc.

The implementation of the theory of "Three Worlds" led the Chinese leadership to unite even with the "devil," to unite with the U.S. imperialists and the monopolists of Europe, with fascists and racists, kings and feudal lords, most rabid militarists and warmongers. Pinochet and Franco, former Nazi generals of the German Wehrmacht and the Japanese Imperial Army, dyed-in-the-wool criminals like Mobutu and bloodthirsty kings, American bosses and presidents of multinational companies, became its allies.

This anti-Marxist line led China's leadership to unite with Tito, Carrillo and other revisionists. At one time, it was against Tito, whereas now it has united with him. This testifies to its lack of Marxist-Leninist principles, to inconsistencies in its line.

But our party wants to tell the Chinese leadership: Your uniting with Tito now and the suspicious alliances you are trying to piece together in the Balkans, pose a great danger to the peoples of this peninsula, to the Yugoslav, Albanian, Greek, Turkish and other peoples. Albania is well aware of the plans and ambitions of the Chinese leadership towards the Balkans. Therefore, the peoples of the world must be vigilant towards the Chinese intrigues in this region.

10. The Party of Labour of Albania has made every effort to solve the differences arisen between the two parties and which were becoming pronounced with the passage of time, on the Marxist-Leninist road.

Proceeding from this desire, seeing that the Chinese leadership systematically failed to answer its letters and refused to send official delegations to Albania, seeing that ideological differences with the Chinese leadership were assuming broad proportions, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania did not stay aloof, but made other efforts to engage in comradely talks with it.

Thus, in January 1974, the Central Committee of our party proposed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China that a top level delegation of our party and government go to China for talks and that this visit be made, possibly, within the first six months of the year 1974. Though formally agreeing to the proposal of our party, in point of fact, the Chinese leadership did not agree to our delegation going to Peking. In the beginning, the Chinese leadership told us that the delegation should arrive in the second six months of the year 1974, later it postponed its visit to the first six months of the year 1975. And, finally, it kept silent about this issue, thus barring the way to talks, at a time when kings and princes, reactionaries and fascists were welcomed with great pomp in Peking. It was clear that the Chinese leadership was persistently treading its anti-Marxist road, that in relations with our party and country, it was guided by the concepts of great power chauvinism, that it was trying to have its line and dictate accepted unconditionally and indisputably.

In these conditions, when the Chinese leadership refused any contacts, when it avoided any discussion and consultation, when it was working arrogantly and overbearingly to impose the theory of the "Three Worlds" on the Marxist-Leninist movement, what had the Party of Labour of Albania to do? To connive at the anti-Marxist line of the Communist Party of China and deny itself? To give up the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and join the enemies of the revolution, socialism, the freedom and independence of the peoples? To break away from the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries and unite with the opportunists and the reactionary bourgeoisie? To fail to support the national liberation struggle of the peoples against the superpowers and their agents in the ranks of these peoples?

The Party of Labour of Albania stood loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the correct and revolutionary line it has always followed resolutely, unwaveringly and consistently. It also presented this Marxist-Leninist line at its 7th congress, where it put forward its views and stand with regard to the main international problems today, the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples. Just as at all its other congresses, at the 7th congress, too, our party expressed its views also on problems which have to do with the Marxist-Leninist movement in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The line of the 7th congress lies at the foundation of all the home and foreign policy of our country.

This Marxist-Leninist line of our party, the independent policy of Socialist Albania, the principled and resolute stand of the Albanian people, which have always run counter to the anti-Marxist big power line and policy of the Chinese leadership, are the main and real cause of the anti-Albanian attitudes and acts of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, which led to the arbitrary cessation of civil and military aid to Albania.

This was evident especially after the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, when the Chinese leadership, breaking every norm of relations between sister parties, hurried to attack the 7th congress of our party, under the pretence that it had allegedly attacked China, the Communist Party of China and Mao Tse-tung.

The accusation of the Chinese leadership is groundless. For this suffice it to read the documents of the 7th congress, which are all made public. It is not difficult for anyone to see that it contains no attacks either against China, or against the Communist Party of China or Mao Tse-tung. The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania has asked the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China through a letter dated December 24, 1976, to indicate when and where our party has attacked the Communist Party of China and Mao Tse-tung. To this day the Chinese leadership, as usually, has given no reply.

But the question does not consist in "attacks" which do not exist. The anger and arrogance of the Chinese leadership towards the 7th congress draw their source from the fact that our party did not adopt the Chinese anti-Marxist theses and views, its counter-revolutionary theory of the "Three Worlds". The Party of Labour of Albania, as a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, agrees to discuss problems, but it has never accepted orders and directives from anyone on what it must put forward and how it must put forward its view at its own congresses. Therefore, it has never allowed any party, whether small or big, including the Communist Party of China, to interfere in its internal affairs and dictate what it should do and how it should act.

11. Continuous changes have taken place in the leadership of the Communist Party of China as to its line, strategy and position. The Party of Labour of Albania never defended this or that group of individuals that were removed from the leadership of the Communist Party of China. We have had and still have our opinion on everything and on every person or group of the leadership acting in China. This is natural.

The present Chinese leadership wanted the Party of Labour of Albania to support its acts with regard to the changes made at the head of the Communist Party of China. As we did not do it, it comes to the conclusion that we are partisans of Lin Piao and "the gang of four". It is wrong in both aspects, and this is one of the unavowed major political, ideological reasons which have urged the Chinese leadership to cease aid to Albania. The present Chinese leadership has wanted our party to support its illegal and non-Marxist-Leninist activity to seize state power in China. Our party has not fulfilled and never will fulfill this desire of the Chinese leadership. The Party of Labour of Albania never tramples on the Marxist-Leninist principles, and has never been, nor will it ever be anybody's tool.

In the ideological and political differences and contradictions with the Party of Labour of Albania, in the failure of the attempts of the Chinese leadership to impose its views and line on the Party of Labour of Albania lies the real reason of the Chinese decision to cease aid to Albania. Having failed to subdue Socialist Albania, the Chinese leadership is now seeking to avenge itself and harm the construction of socialism in Albania. In so doing, it is revealing its anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary countenance even more clearly.

The cessation of credits and aid to Socialist Albania on the part of the Chinese leadership is not only an episode, however grave, in the relations between China and Albania. This act assumes great international importance, it proves that China has come out against Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, that it has adopted and is applying a big power chauvinistic policy and dictate, that it is implementing hegemonic practices and it is perpetrating arbitrary and brutal acts of a superpower.

For its selfish aims, to make China a central world power, the Chinese leadership is publicizing itself as a "defender of small and middlesized countries", that it is fighting against "the unfair division of the world economy", that it is against "economic discrimination against the developing countries by the imperialist powers", that it stands for the "development of their national economy", for "the strengthening of their independence and sovereignty", that it is fighting "against bullying of the small by the big", etc. But when the Chinese leadership behaves like an enemy towards Albania, when it ceases aid and credits because the Party of Labour of Albania does not submit to its conductor's baton, all the falsity of the Chinese line is seen through, the not in the least good-intentioned aims and lies that the Chinese leadership wants to peddle to the peoples of the "Third World" in order to suppress and enslave them, to impose its will and that of the old and new colonialists on them, are also clearly understood.

By cutting short aid to Socialist Albania, at a time when China receives substantial aid and credits from U.S. imperialism and world capitalism and accords aid and credits to their agents like Mobutu and his ilk, the Chinese leadership openly shows world public opinion that it does not agree ideologically with world public opinion that it does not agree ideologically with a truly socialist country, but it agrees and is in alliance with the enemies of socialism and the reactionaries, that it opposes the socialist order, against the countries and peoples who demand liberation precisely from imperialism and social imperialism, from oppression and dictate by big state chauvinsim.

We want to say to the Chinese leaders: You extended the ideological differences and disagreements also to the field of state relations with our country. With this you dealt a heavy blow at the Albanian-Chinese friendship for which the Albanian people and the Chinese people have fought so hard. You made public the disagreements and differences and began open polemics. We accept this challenge and are not afraid of polemics. But you are fully responsible for all your hostile, anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian acts before the Chinese people and the Albanian people, before all world public opinion.

In order to provide the Albanian people and the Chinese people, and all world public opinion with the possibility of becoming acquainted with, and pass judgment on, the views of your party and government and the Albanian party and government with regard to the cessation of credits and aid on the part of China to Albania, we will publish this letter as well as the note of the Chinese Government in our newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT. We hope that you will publish our letter in your newspaper JEN MIN JIH PAO. This is a norm which China has supported in the past.

The Party of Labour of Albania, the Albanian Government and people will fight to preserve the Albanian-Chinese friendship, which is a friendship between peoples. For their part, they will make every possible effort to maintain normal state relations between Albania and China. They are sure that the Chinese people will make a correct assessment of the Albanian stand and will know how to judge the anti-Albanian acts of the Chinese leadership.

The Chinese leadership ceased economic and military aid to Albania in the belief that Albania would have either to capitulate and submit to it or to stretch its hand out to others and be discredited. But the Chinese leadership has not reckoned with the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people, their determination, the strength of their unity.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people, under the consistent leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, will thoroughly and honourably fulfill their historic mission for the construction of socialism by relying on their own forces, further proving to the proletariat and all the peoples of the world the inexhaustible and indomitable vitality of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, which enables even a small country, encircled by imperialism and revisionism, as Albania is, to build socialism successfully, to defend and carry it always ahead.

Albania will never submit to anybody, it will stand to the end loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It will march nonstop on the road of socialism and communism illuminated by the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The Albanian people, with the Party of Labour at the head, will resolutely and consistently support the revolutionary and liberation struggle of the peoples, their efforts for freedom, independence and social progress. They will fight uncompromisingly to the very end against U.S. imperialism, Soviet socialimperialism, modern revisionism and world reaction. Albania has never bowed its back or its head either in the past or today, nor will it ever do so in the future.

The Chinese leadership will fail both in its sermons and in its intrigues. The reactionary act it committed against Albania is revolting to the conscience of every honest man and woman in the world. Though encircled, Socialist Albania is not isolated because it enjoys the respect and love of the world proletariat, the freedom-loving peoples and the honest men and women throughout the world. This respect and love will grow even more in the future. Our cause is just. Socialist Albania will triumph.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania;

The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Tirana, July 29, 1978

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--Tirana, July 21, ATA--Upon the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, a delegation of Sweden-Albania Friendship Association headed by the member of the Presidency of the association Thomas Mydahl, paid a visit to our country. During their stay in our country, the Swedish friends paid homage and laid bouquets of flowers on the martyrs' graves in Tirana, visited work and production centers, etc. They met with representatives of mass organisations and the educational and cultural institutions, directly getting acquainted with the successes achieved in the socialist construction of the country. On occasion of the departure of the delegation of Sweden-Albania Friendship Association, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Javer Malo gave a dinner, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD]

DIPLOMA AWARD CEREMONY--A ceremonial meeting was organized at the Mehmet Shehu Military Academy on 24 July to award diplomas to the cadets who completed their studies. Attending were cadres, teachers and guests. Also present were Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Ali Vukatana, party Central Committee candidate member; and other comrades. Serviceman Spiro Adhami spoke on the occasion. Nazar Berberi, deputy minister of the people's defense, congratulated the graduates on behalf of the Ministry of the People's Defense. The meeting sent a greetings message to First Secretary of the AWP Central Committee Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU]

MORE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks Begin

AU3111438Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The official talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, opened in Sofia.

During the talks, which are being held in an atmosphere of traditional cordiality and comradeship characteristic of the two parties and governments, questions on bilateral relations and the international situation are being discussed.

It was stressed that the visit of Isidoro Malmierca Peoli is a new demonstration of the all-round friendship between the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples; a friendship based on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two ministers briefed each other on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples in implementing the decisions of the BCP and of the Cuban Communist Party, respectively. They pointed out that the guarantee for all our successes in building socialism and communism is represented by the indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation with the countries belonging to the socialist community and, above all, with the Soviet Union.

Agreements Signed

AU3120044Y Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA)--Today Bulgaria and Cuba concluded a visa-free regime agreement and a consular convention. The documents were signed by the foreign ministers Petur Mladenov and Isidoro Malmierca. Pointing out the importance of the documents signed the two ministers said they regulate the ways to realize the decisions taken today. "A visa-free regime can exist only between friendly countries," Petur Mladenov said.

Today the two foreign ministers discussed the development of the all-round relations between Bulgaria and Cuba as well as the prospects for their further expansion and deepening. Mr Mladenov and Mr Malmierca stressed that cooperation and friendship between the two countries are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

P. Mladenov and I. Malmierca dwelt on a wide range of questions of the international situation, paying special attention to the questions of detente and disarmament. They expressed support to the proposals of the Soviet Union made at the UN special session on disarmament and to the idea of calling a world conference on disarmament.

The two foreign ministers also spoke on the principled positions of their countries concerning the situation in the Middle East and in Africa. They supported the proposals of Vietnam for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Kampuchea and declared themselves against the pressure exercised by China against Vietnam.

Mr Mladenov spoke on Bulgaria's relations with the countries of Latin America and [word indistinct] he highly assessed Cuba's policies with these countries and said Bulgaria's and Cuba's positions coincide.

Toasts Exchanged at Dinner

AU3109O4Y Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Report on toasts exchanged between Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, at an official dinner in the latter's honor on 31 July in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA)--Bulgaria's foreign minister Mr Petur Mladenov today expressed here his satisfaction with the ascending development of Bulgarian-Cuban relations. "The dynamic development of the two countries opens up new possibilities for still greater expansion and deepening of political, economic and cultural cooperation", he said in his toast at the dinner he gave tonight for Cuba's foreign minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca.

Mr Mladenov expressed his belief that the indissoluble friendship and fraternal cooperation with the socialist community countries and with the Soviet Union above all stand guarantee for all successes and future achievements in the building up of socialism and communism.

In his toast he underlined the contribution made by the Soviet Union and by the other countries of the socialist community to consolidating the process of detente. "We fully support the wide programme of measures proposed by the Soviet Union at the UN special session on disarmament on measures aimed at doing away with the nuclear threat, with all mass extermination devices, measures to bring about a complete termination in the further quantitative and qualitative increase in armaments and armed forces", Mr Mladenov added. He declared himself also for calling the world conference on disarmament.

Mr Mladenov also spoke on Bulgaria's principled and unflinching positions regarding the problems of the Middle East, of the African Horn and of the peoples' struggle in the southern part of Africa. He stressed that Bulgaria fully supports Vietnam's proposals for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Kampuchea and added that this country stands against the pressure exercise by China on Vietnam.

In his toast Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stressed that Bulgaria and Cuba are linked by the lofty (?principles) of proletarian internationalism. He dwelt on the solidarity displayed by Bulgaria towards Cuba in the most difficult days of the Cuban revolution. "We continue to receive your valuable and effective assistance in all branches of the national economy in the last 18 years", I. Malmierca added.

He went on to say that Bulgaria and Cuba are linked by sentiments of love, gratitude and respect for the Soviet Union, by the consistent adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the mutual striving to build up a more just society. The Cuban foreign minister also pointed out the complete coincidence of positions in the approach to such important questions as the struggle for peace for general and complete disarmament, for the peoples' right to consolidate their national independence and to pursue social progress.

In conclusion I. Malmierca expressed his conviction that his visit to Bulgaria will contribute towards the consolidation of the all-round and indissoluble ties between the two countries.

BONEV RECEIVES SPANISH CORTES DELEGATION

AU312045Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA)--Expansion and deepening of contacts among the parliaments could considerably contribute towards improving the international situation, to safeguarding peace, to cooperation among the peoples, towards the more complete implementation of the principles of the Helsinki final document, the president of the Bulgarian National Assembly Mr Vladimir Bonev said today at his meeting with the Spanish parliamentary delegation now visiting here. Mr Bonev spoke on the main aspects of Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and on the tasks of the National Assembly.

"We are envoys of peace and security," said in his answer Mr Antonio Hernandez Gil, president of Las Cortes Espanolas, stressing the willingness of the Spanish parliament to expand its contacts with the National Assembly of Bulgaria.

The leader of the Spanish delegation dwelt on the activity of the Spanish parliament and its role in the life of his country. During the meeting Mr Gil did not fail to mention the fact that following last year's elections in Spain representatives of many parties and groups had taken places in the parliament, including representatives of the communist party.

An official invitation was extended for a Bulgarian delegation to visit Spain.

During their stay here the first Spanish parliamentary delegation to visit Bulgaria visited some economic, cultural and industrial regions, as well as the resort centres along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

CPSU'S ALIYEV ARRIVES FOR VACATION 28 JULY

AU312207Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, arrived in our country yesterday to spend a period of vacation here.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-BRITISH COOPERATION--London, July 31 (BTA correspondent)--During his one-week official visit to Britain the Bulgarian minister of the chemical industry Georgi Pankov had concrete and useful talks with the minister of trade Mr Edmund Dell, with the secretary of state for industry, Allen Williams, with heads of major companies engaged in chemical production and in designing and construction of chemical plants. Discussed were also the possibilities for developing trade and industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain in the sphere of the chemical industry. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU]

WORLD ESPERANTISTS CONGRESS ENDS--Veliko Turnovo, July 28 (BTA)--The 34th congress of the world organization of young esperantists, ended here. In the course of seven days 450 delegates from 27 countries discussed the place and role Esperanto plays in strengthening and developing the ties of friendship and understanding among the young people from all continents. New management bodies of the world organization of young esperantists (TEJO) were elected. Mr Savas Citurides from Greece was unanimously re-elected president. It was decided for the next 35th congress to be held in July of 1979 in Austerlitz, Holland. [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU]

CARTER'S MEASURES SEEN AS DANGEROUS TO DETENTE

AU272101Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "A Dangerous Course"]

[Text] The peace-loving world public is concerned about certain recent steps taken by the Carter administration, steps introducing dangerous elements into the international situation which threaten the process of detente. What steps are these? In the last few days, it was the attempt to meddle in the Soviet Union's internal affairs, in connection with the court trials in Moscow and Kaluga of three Soviet citizens, two of whom were sentenced for espionage and one for subversive antistate activities.

The official American anti-Soviet sallies culminated in an act of discrimination, when President Carter canceled the export of an electronic computer for the Soviet TASS press agency, which was to have been used during the 1980 Olympic games in the USSR. At the same time, Carter reserved for himself the right to control exports of drilling equipment for the Soviet crude oil industry. These discriminatory measures remind us of the cold war period, including our own experience, after February 1948, with the confiscation of a rolling mill bought in the United States, and completely paid for.

The reaction to Carter's course of action was negative and critical in both the progressive world and in part of realistically thinking contemporary America. It was positive in the ultrarightwing camp, as testified to, for instance, by the editorial of DIE WELT, an ultrareactionary West German paper which enthusiastically praises Carter for "raising his hand and pulling the switches to change tracks."

This "pulling of switches to change tracks" can be noticed particularly since the Washington session of the NATO Council this May. The purpose of its conclusions and of other NATO steps for increasing armament is to accelerate international tension. This is a concept that has been taking shape from the very moment James Carter assumed the President's functions: not detente in the interests of peace and cooperation, but Brzezinski's idea about using the process of detente to win room for meddling in the socialist countries' internal affairs, for supporting oppositional, antisocialist elements and for applying brakes to revolutionary progress.

What does this show? The strategists of American imperialism have grasped that they can no longer push their plans of world hegemony through by means of military intervention against the socialist countries. They are therefore turning to other forms, and are even looking for new allies. That is why they are also staking everything on the "Chinese trump", since the foreign-political orientation of Peking, which is also orienting itself frankly toward aggravating tension, is merging suspiciously with the Washington line.

Thus, the modern form of the policy pursued by the new American Government is the demagogic intention to present itself to the world as the "world advocate" of human rights. This is a transparent trick. As was stressed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Gustav Husak during their recent meeting in the Crimea, "The attempts of certain imperialist circles to present themselves as defenders of human rights are hypocritical from start to finish. In reality, their declarations on this issue proceed from an endeavor to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples."

At the very time that President Carter was hotly criticizing the Soviet Union, which had "dared" call to responsibility three citizens violating the law, a staggering accusation against the United States itself was leveled. [paragraph continues]

A. Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who himself had experienced the American interpretation of human rights in a certain prison, because of his darker skin, has declared that there are "hundreds, and perhaps even thousands of political prisoners" in the United States.

The United States has been justly confronted with its own image. In fact, Young has merely confirmed what critics of American imperialism have been saying for years.

This was an unexpected blow for the notions held by the "human rights defenders," particularly since Washington also wants to present itself as the arbiter of the Helsinki Final Act.

Who has given the United States the right to play the role of judge? On the basis of what information is the American President acting with such self-assurance? Is it on the basis of information supplied to him by Brzezinski's CIA to the effect that a member of the American Government has now dared to declare as innocent those Soviet citizens who had been accused, apart from other things, of espionage, and even before they had been tried. This reminds us of President Nixon's inglorious television statement, in which he declared Angela Davis guilty prior to initiation of the court proceedings and before the sentence was passed--on the basis of FBI information. Since those times, enough scandals have taken place, and enough criminal activities of the American intelligence organization have been unmasked to enable President Carter to grasp the true value of such information sources.

After all, criticism against the Carter administration is not limited to Ambassador Young's formulation. Progressive Americans are pointing out other facts, facts of notorious lawlessness aimed against whole ethnic groups and of the violence and discrimination to which whole population groups are being subjected. The American Indians are accusing the government of pursuing a policy of genocide against them. Moreover, the White House is obviously supporting all reactionary and dictatorial groups in the world--and doing so politically and financially, as well as in the military sense.

Facts confirm that the United States has no moral right to present itself as the sole interpreter of the Helsinki Final Act, if only because it is systematically violating this act itself.

Obviously President Carter does not want to see what is happening in his own country; but what is taking place thousands of kilometers from Washington he explains in his own, original way, according to the promptings of eminences gris, such as that lady who, when she first saw a camel in the Asian part of the USSR, triumphantly cried out: "Just look at what these communists have turned a horse into!"

A part of the American ruling class, of which James Carter is the instrument, wants to frustrate detente at any price. It wants to engage in confrontation, and not in cooperation. And since these forces know very well that the Soviet Union will never accept this kind of policy, they are trying to drive the entire development which they had inspired to acute extremes, to force detente into a crash and to shift the blame to the Soviet Union.

The progressive, peace-loving public of the world is therefore following the dangerous development of official American policy, aimed toward the stiffling times of cold war, with justified concern. Together with the socialist countries, which are the firm guarantee of the policy of peace and detente, the peace-loving people share the firm conviction that the peoples' will to achieve peace, detente and disarmament is, and will continue to be, the decisive factor of international development, regardless of the adventurous attempts of spoil-peace Washington.

IMPORTANCE OF HUSAK-BREZHNEV CRIMEA MEETING REVIEWED

AU2812347 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Inspiring Incentives From the Crimea Meeting"]

[Text] This year, a year of significant jubilees, and particularly during the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of Victorious February, when we were balancing the long sequence of successful years of socialist construction, we have come to realize more than ever before, to the fullest, deepest and most comprehensive extent, what the firm alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union signify for our life and for the upsurge of our fatherland, and what an enormous dynamic force of development and guarantee of our external security our membership in the socialist community is.

It is natural that the unbreakable combat union of the communist parties of socialist countries, the unity of their world outlook, the unity of their aims, the unity of their will form the basis of the close cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and--as was stated by the 25th CPSU Congress--the living soul and the directing organizational force of this cooperation. The ties binding the fraternal parties are the deep, varied and regular contacts of many thousands of people, who are meeting for mutual exchanges of experience and for all-round cooperation in all spheres of life. In close contacts, in the sincere cooperation of the fraternal parties, a special place is held by the multilateral, as well as bilateral friendly meetings and negotiations between leading representatives, meetings that have already become a regular component of our mutual relations.

Among such summit negotiations--negotiations that have already become a tradition--belongs the June meeting in the Crimean of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, as well as Comrade Brezhnev's meeting with Comrade Honecker. Today, the Crimea meetings have actually become a symbol. In fact, since 1971, the leading representatices of the fraternal parties have met regularly in the summer, to sit at the round table and inform one another about developments in their countries, to exchange opinions on contemporary questions of international politics, and especially to define the further course of action in intensifying their cooperation, which is beneficial for both countries and which strengthens the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

We can state with joy and satisfaction that the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak was characterized--now, as always--by a profound unanimity of opinions, and by friendship and cordiality.

Naturally, the two representatives devoted particular attention to Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and to paths for its further development. They agreed in the opinion that materialization of the arrangements reached during the recent official friendly visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia would contribute in further advancing this cooperation. They designated as very important the organic coordination of the Czechoslovak-Soviet program of specialization and cooperation in production through the year 1990, which is being prepared, together with long-term special purpose programs, which were adopted at the 32d CEMA session.

It clearly ensues from these talks that our communist parties are continuously and purposefully striving to intensify and improve the multilateral cooperation of the socialist countries and that--based on the comprehensive CEMA program--the countries of the socialist community are attaining higher forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, such as joint planning and the establishment of joint special purpose programs. [paragraph continues]

Their purpose is to make even better use of the opportunities which socialist integration provides for the development of both the individual socialist countries and the community as a whole. This is why the questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation discussed by Comrades Husak and Brezhnev go far beyond the framework of bilateral contacts, holding an extraordinary significance for increasing the economic potential and strength of the entire socialist community. After all, all bilateral talks between any CEMA partners can be regarded in this way.

International questions, too, were part of the talks between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. Both representatives have identical views and take the same position on all problems of world development. They pointed out that the goal of the Washington NATO Council session and of other steps taken by Western powers for intensifying feverish armament is to increase international tension. Peking's foreign policy orientation merges with this line and does not conceal that it banks on aggravating tension.

Comrades G. Husak and L. Brezhnev also exchanged their views on China's provocative actions, aimed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. And there was no alternative but that this Crimea meeting also expressed the USSR's and the CSSR's firm solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people's defense of their legal rights and the sovereignty and dignity of their country.

Both leading representatives stated that the attempts of certain imperialist circles to present themselves as defenders of human rights and freedoms are hypocritical from start to finish. The statements made by these circles on this question actually ensue from an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples.

The firm conviction expressed at the Crimea meeting by both representatives of the socialist countries, that the people's determination to achieve peace, detente and disarmament is and will be the decisive factor of international development, will undoubtedly be a support to all peace-loving forces.

The friendly meeting between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak will certainly provide a new impetus to multilateral cooperation among our countries, as well as a creative initiative and activity to intensify this cooperation, and will contribute to the unity, strength and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, which are striving side by side to further develop real socialism economically, socially and culturally and--in the international sphere--to consolidate the forces of peace, progress, democracy and socialism.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING LAO FOREIGN MINISTER

Talks With Chnoupek

LD312103Y Prague CTK in English 1537 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut discussed here today international topics and questions of the further development of Czechoslovak-Laotian relations.

The Laotian foreign minister currently on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Prague.

Meets With Bilak

LD312105Y Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 31, CETEKA--Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today member of the Politburo of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Laos Phoun Sipaseut.

They exchanged information of the results of the socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and Laos, and views on the main aspects of the international communist and workers' movement and international topics.

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD312106Y Prague CTK in English 1958 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner here today in honour of visiting Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

Present at the dinner were Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, and other representatives of the Czechoslovak political and public life.

JAKES RECEIVES OUTGOING MONGOLIAN ENVOY 30 JULY

LD311802Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In Prague on Monday, Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Dzandangiyn Enebish, Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who is ending his diplomatic work in the CSSR.

MORE ON HUSAK'S MESSAGE TO SECURITY GRADUATES

AU311526Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 78 p 1 AU

["(ZR)"-signed report: "They Are Guarding the Peace of Us All; Graduation Ceremony at the National Security Corps College; Comrade G. Husak's Congratulatory Letter; Speech of CSSR Minister of Interior"]

[Text] Prague--The festive commencement of the first graduates of the National Security Corps College took place this Friday in Prague. It was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, and Eugen Turzo, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. On this occasion, Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent the graudates of the National Security Corps College and their teaching staff a congratulatory letter, stating, among other things:

"Esteemed comrades, I sincerely greet the workers and students of the National Security Corps College on the day of the festive commencement of its first graduates. [paragraph continues]

"I sincerely congratulate those who have successfully concluded their studies.

"On this occasion, I thank the scientific-pedagogical staff, the management apparatus and the party and youth organizations for the work they have accomplished since the school's establishment. I particularly appreciate the efforts for constantly improving the quality of professional and political training of the young National Security Corps members.

"I am convinced that the graduates of the National Security Corps College will responsibly fulfill all the tasks following from the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state, and thus further develop the glorious traditions of the National Security Corps.

"I wish all workers and students of the National Security Corps College many successes in the fulfillment of official duties, firm health and a satisfied private life."

The graduates were addressed by Comrade Jaromir Obzina, minister of interior.

The historic significance of today's event, he said, lies in the fact that--for the first time in the history of the National Security Corps, the Border Guards and the Ministry of Interior's troops--we have the commencement of the graduates of all departments of the National Security Corps College, including the Department of State Security, of Public Security, of Border Guards and the protection of state borders, and we also have the first commencement of lawyers with university-level training in the new school.

In the past few years, considerable successes have been achieved in the materialization of the security policy set down by the 15th CPCZ Congress. The growth of criminality has been stopped and a 15-percent decrease has been achieved. Through political means and effective operational actions, we have frustrated the activities of domestic reaction and strengthened control over the activities of hostile intelligence bodies. The protection of Czechoslovak borders has been emphatically strengthened. The percentage of solved felonies has increased; the share of citizens, state and social bodies and organizations in reporting felonies which are being prepared, are being perpetrated, or which have already been perpetrated, has likewise increased. We are resolutely and successfully frustrating the emerging attempts at terrorism.

We again stress that the primary and most important task of the National Security Corps is to protect the Czechoslovak economy and to do this with the aid of all means available to the Public Security, State Security, Border Guards and the Ministry of Interior's troops.

In his statement, Comrade Jaromir Obzina recalled this year's significant anniversaries and stated, among other things, that during the past 10 years, the life and experience of the citizens in our fatherland has confirmed the correct and inevitable nature of the international assistance of fraternal socialist countries; everyone cherishing the cause of socialism is convinced of this. Even those who did not understand this at that time, or who had been in error, have become convinced. And they have been convinced not by mere words but by life itself, by the successes of our socialist construction; and we are glad that the overwhelming majority of them are today again actively and honestly participating in our common cause.

He explained, in detail and at length, the inevitability of raising the educational standards of the workers of the National Security Corps. He stated that we do not regard general and professional education as an embellishment or as a luxury which we can now afford; we regard them as an imperative condition for the successful functioning of the entire security apparatus. That is why we unequivocally adhere to the principle that all new members, without exception, must have--or must acquire within specified deadlines--a secondary school education completed with graduation.

They all must gradually acquire security education on the level of junior officer or officer school. A total of 40 percent of National Security Corps members must acquire university-level education; we have planned the fulfillment of this basic prerequisite for the 1976-95 period. This is an enormous and demanding task, but it is within the capability of the National Security Corps' communists to achieve this aim.

Only respected, honorable and educated citizens can successfully accomplish their tasks in the National Security Corps, citizens whom society has entrusted with the responsible task of protecting it; The level of their political devotion to the party and to the cause of socialism, the level of their education, their cultured way of acting and their cultured character guarantee that they have every prerequisite for executing their profession and their mission.

We declare, Comrade J. Obzina said, that we have already achieved considerable success on the path we have taken. More than half of all the members of the National Security Corps have a complete secondary-school education and almost 10 percent of them have already achieved a university level education. In the past, the National Security Corps never achieved such a level of education--and it cannot even be compared with the bourgeois police and gendarmes. At present, an additional 16 percent of the members are acquiring a comprehensive secondary school and university-level education. That is why we can responsibly declare: If we continue, responsibly and uncompromisingly, on the path of development of education and cultural standards, we will completely fulfill the task that has been set.

In the sphere of Public Security, State Security and the protection of the Czechoslovak borders, the primary task of the National Security Corps and the Ministry of Interior's troops is to prevent criminality, law-breaking activities and antisocial activities in the widest sense of the word, and to prevent those possibilities which promote the emergence of negative processes and antisocial activities. The most effective way to contribute to the materialization of this task and noble aim is our respect for the constitution, laws, regulations and orders given--that means a strict and precise adherence to the will and power of the ruling class, comprehensively expressed today in general form in the socialist legal code and the legal feelings of our people.

BORDER GUARD GRADUATES' COMMENCEMENT CITED

AU0109l6Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Conferring Degrees on Graduates From the National Security Corps College"]

[Excerpt] Holesov--The new graduates from the secondary and university-level areas of study for members of the Border Guards and State Border Protection received their degrees at a commencement ceremony held yesterday at the third faculty of the National Security Corps College in Holesov, in the presence of Maj Gen J. Hanuliak, CSSR first deputy minister of interior.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARD TO TECHNOLOGY MINISTER

LD312130Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal handed the Order of Labor to Federal Minister for Technological and Investment Development Ladislav Supka.

The high state award was bestowed on him on his 50th birthday, in recognition of his service over many years in the highest state and economic functions by the president of the republic, Gustav Husak.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal paid tribute to Ladislav Supka's meritorious service in the period of building socialism in our country and to his work and dedication in implementation of the current demanding tasks in the political and economic spheres.

He also received congratulations on his birthday and on the award of the Order of Labor from the deputies of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and from Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCS Central Committee and Chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Indra handed him a letter of congratulations from the Federal Assembly which pays tribute to his outstanding political and working commitment by which, as deputy of the Chamber of Nations, he shared in implementation of the tasks arising from the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

REPORT ON CZECH, SLOVAK 6-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD312220Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] On Monday the Czech and Slovak Statistical Offices published their reports on the development of the economy and plan fulfillment for the first 6 months of 1978.

The dynamic expansion of industrial production continued in the Czech Socialist Republic in this period. Planned deliveries for the domestic market were exceeded, as were those for export to the socialist countries, and the level of labor productivity in industry and the construction industry was also exceeded.

Certain problems remained, particularly in supplying the economy with fuels and energy, in investment production, exports to the capitalist countries and in the domestic market structure. The general volume of industrial production increased in the Czech Socialist Republic, compared with the same period of 1977, by 5.1 percent. The plan of retail turnover was implemented 102 percent in the Czech Socialist Republic.

Economic development in the Slovak Socialist Republic continued in the first 6 months of 1978 in accordance with the party's economic line and was marked by a higher dynamism than the national average. The report by the Slovak Statistical Office notes that working people in Slovak agriculture are exerting great efforts in order to safeguard implementation of the 1978 plans.

GRAIN PROCUREMENT PLAN'S RELATIVE IMPORTANCE NOTED

AU2811140Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 78 P 2 AU

[Marcela Vanorna commentary in the column "A Note": "The Time To Celebrate Has Not Come Yet"]

[Text] It is correct to rejoice at each fulfillment of one of the partial production indexes and it is always necessary to appreciate the good work of the people who have had the largest share in the success. This also applies fully to the best collectives, harvest combine driver squads and agricultural enterprises owing to whom the Dunajska Streda, Komarno and Galanta districts announced on Monday and Tuesday the fulfillment of the tasks of the state grain procurement plan.

On the other hand, it is necessary to be aware that the "district result" can also include enterprises that have not yet arrived at the first stage of the harvest--fulfillment of the procurement plan. But, above all, it is necessary to know that procurement does not represent even one third of total grain production. It is the task of the agricultural workers in the CSSR this year to produce 10.8 million tons of grain, whereas the state procurement plan amounts to only 3,035,000 tons. It is obvious that fulfillment of the state procurement plan does not mean that the district has completed the harvest.

We are not so much interested in the fact that this or that district is or is not "in the home stretch of procurement"--various natural and climatic conditions play their role here--we are interested, primarily, in gathering the entire harvest. While doing so, it is necessary not only to harvest the fields on time but to insure that the grain is well cared for and stored, to prevent all losses and to handle the grain economically.

The state procurement primarily involves the grain selected for direct use by the food processing industry. But to feed the people it is no less important to have the fodder grain under a roof--because it means a sufficient amount of meat and other animal products, as well as grain for sowing, which is so important for the next harvest.

THREE MEN SENTENCED FOR PLANNING PLANE HIJACKING

AU311355Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Sentences for Planning To Hijack a Plane"]

[Text] On Thursday, the regional court in Bratislava passed sentence on the accused F.K., age 23, K.J., age 24 and S.U., age 23, who were planning to hijack a plane to the FRG on the regular Bratislava-Prague air route this April, for planning the punishable act of threatening the security of an aircraft and for planning the punishable act of leaving the republic.

The regional court sentenced F.K. to 9 1/2 years of unsuspended sentence and K.J. to 8 years of unsuspended sentence and assigned both to the 3d Correctional-Educational Group. S.U. was sentenced to 6 years of unsuspended sentence and assigned to the 2d Correctional-Educational Group.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CPSU IN MARXISM-LENINISM NOTED

AU311420Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Luuba Vaskova article: "A Compass in the Revolutionary Battle; on the 75th Anniversary of the Leninist Kind of Workers Party"]

[Excerpts] The program adopted at the Second Congress of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Russia oriented the party toward creating and consolidating the ties between the workers class and both the working masses of farmers and the oppressed nationalities, and toward safeguarding the workers class' hegemony in the liberation movement. IT PROFOUNDLY CONSOLIDATED THE PARTY'S INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER. It substantiated the indivisibility and close interconnection between the battle for democracy and the battle for socialism, understood by Lenin to be in close unity with the revolutionary foundations of the party's organization.

Lenin proceeded from the fact that in the proletarian party the force of ideas must be consolidated and multiplied through the force or organization.

THE SECOND CONGRESS RAISED THE PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM TO THE LAW OF THE PARTY. Since those times, this law has become the foundation of the organizational structure of Marxist-Leninist parties, together with THE STRICTEST DISCIPLINE, CONSCIOUS-MINDEDNESS AND ACTIVITY OF EACH MEMBER AND HIS SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY'S POLICY.

In the same way that, 125 years ago, the Communist Party Manifesto signified the birth of Marxism, HALF A CENTURY LATER, THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC WORKERS PARTY OF RUSSIA REPRESENTED THE ONSLAUGHT OF LENINISM, AND NOT ONLY IN THE RUSSIAN, BUT ALSO IN THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS MOVEMENT. Step by step, the most progressive forces of the social democratic parties overcame the fetters of opportunism and, attracted by Bolshevism, strove to recognize and apply in their countries the "Russian experience." Later, the Leninist party became the model for the entire communist movement.

Lenin consistently promoted the opinion that the theory and practice of the Marxist party in Russia, and later in the Soviet Union, were drawing not only on the party's own experience; but that the experience of other formations of the international workers movement and other communist parties emerged from the sum total of revolutionary experience and the revolutionary way of thinking of all countries. Simultaneously, historic developments also underscored other aspects of this mutual influence. WITHOUT THE CPSU'S EXPERIENCE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OR MARXISM-LENINISM ITSELF HAS BECOME UNTHINKABLE TODAY

CAPITALIST BOURGEOIS INFLUENCES IN CSSR ASSESSED

AU3114507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Vladimir Nemec article: "Against the Vestiges in the People's Minds"]

[Excerpts] The topical ideological task in the period of building developed socialist society is the battle against the bourgeois and petit bourgeois vestiges in the people's minds. Our party's 14th and 15th congresses, as well as the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, formulated this demand, together with the task which is inseparable from it--the systematic rearing toward socialist patriotism and proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The battle against the vestiges of the past is primarily a battle in the sphere of social awareness, which is headed by the struggle between the scientific, socialist ideology and the reactionary bourgeois anticommunist ideology. Under socialism, the vestiges in some people's minds represent a permanent potential reserve of the impact of bourgeois and petit bourgeois minds; simultaneously, the underestimation of its influence may materialize not only in undesirable activity by these people, but also in the activity of other people in all spheres of social practice.

But the socialist material conditions of society's life are not yet producing a corresponding impact on the way of life of all its members; neither are these conditions reflected in their psychology. A discrepancy is created between the true values of socialist man and the imagined values, under the influence of which some people are clinging to the consumption of items of everyday use, the accumulation of which causes these people to evolve an illusory notion about rich life.

The petit bourgeois who has surrounded himself with comfort, which he regards--what an illusion--as proof of his independence from all social tasks or problems facing mankind today, is coming into conflict not only with society, but even with himself. This kind of egoism and individualism is rooted in the bourgeois past, in the recent political adventures of antisocialist forces and is also nourished by the skillfully conducted propaganda of anticommunist centers. In fact, the ideological subversion conducted by anticommunism does not occur today merely on the level of openly hostile anti-Marxist theoretical projects, argumentations and demogagic humbug published in books, articles and statements of bourgeois ideologists and politicians, which can be registered and disproved. It is not reflected only in would-be strong words, so unsparingly used by the hostile communications media; it can also be applied to other occasions and by use of far trickier means. It is typical that a petit bourgeois lets things speak for him. An even more luxurious automobile, if possible sporting a famous capitalist trademark, an even more attractive villa or cottage, all kinds of Tuzex goods--these are the "authorities" which raise their owner to higher levels in a petit bourgeois' eyes. In fact, we can add to this the present wave of fashion in various emblems, offering and propagating, with obvious obtrusiveness, goods from the capitalist world and other tokens of the capitalist countries, the governments of which have become famous as well-proven fighters against progress and peace; The bearer of such tokens frequently expresses "his" world outlook in this way. The display of Western trademarks in goods, which is meant to fix the "special world" of values and dimensions in the consciousness of politically and ideologically inexperienced young people, is a form of psychological pressure on man's mind that cannot be ignored; this is not always merely an innocent play with symbols.

Our society is now going through a phase of building developed socialist society. Simultaneously, a general and intensifying crisis of the socialist system is taking place. World imperialism is not leaving the stage voluntarily; it is aware of its inevitable decline and, thus, it is making use of both the usual aggressive forms of battle against progress and of the carefully formulated means of psychological propaganda to influence the minds of unstable population groups. This makes it imperative to use all political methods and means against the habits and vestigos in the people's minds and acts which are making our more rapid progress difficult.

POST-AUGUST 1968 EMIGRES' ANTICOMMUNISM CITED

AU312213 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 July 1978, and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 29 July on p 2 both carry a 2,500-word article by Karel Doudera entitled "The Length They Have Gone To," reviewing the careers of several protagonists of the "Prague Spring" who are now in emigration. After describing and commenting on Pachman's, Pelikan's, Sik's and Mlynar's activities before and during 1968, and following their emigration to the West, the author concludes that common to all is the fact that they all began as "fanatic communists" who were feared for their radicalism, only to gradually assume increasingly antisocialist attitudes: "It is characteristic of all advocates of rightwing revisionism in 1968 that they all declined to increasingly extreme antisocialist positions. Whereas, just 2 years ago, they presented themselves as 'communists without a membership card', today they are openly declaring that they parted with communism." Doudera illustrates his thesis by reviewing Pelikan's links with the Italian Socialist Party, Sik's theories about the necessity of abolishing the state's monopoly ownership of the means of production, Mlynar's statement that "social democracy alone is capable of safeguarding civilian freedoms and human dignity, which no communist party, no matter how reformed, can provide," and by citing the convergence of the openly anticommunist post-February emigres with the post-August emigres, as testified to by the February 1978 meeting in Bavaria between Pavel Tigrid, Alexandr Heidler and Jaroslav Pechacek, on the one hand, and Mlynar, Pachman and so forth, on the other.

BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, SALT

LD010524Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Peter Vajda Commentary]

[Summary] Cool winds have been blowing from Washington. President Carter has restricted trade and official contacts with the Soviet Union, and the Senate wants to limit the entry of communists into the country. Military men are making noises about the Soviet threat, politicians like Jackson call for tough economic measures, and the press notes Brzezinski's favoring of sanctions in accordance with his ideas of opposition to the socialist world as contained in his writings on the subject. This all sounds like a return to the cold war period, but the position of the United States is not as strong now as it was then, and even certain U.S. business circles are opposed to reducing trade links with the Soviet Union, since they rightly realize that other Western European countries will fill the gaps left by the Americans. Kreisky has pointed out in any case that no great power will allow itself to be influenced from the outside, so trade boycotts are useless.

"In the cautiously or frankly worded statements by leading Western European statesmen, there also lurks the concern that illogical measures seldom come one at a time, and so Washington's foreign policy with the allies is not without danger either. For this reason it is worth examining how Washington's measures against the Soviet Union fit into the international strategy of U.S. foreign policy. The official Washington pronouncements stating that these measures do not form a whole, do not seem particularly convincing, for while the United States is not delivering oil drilling equipment to the Soviet Union, it is exporting geological machinery to China that can also be used for military purposes. At the same time, Schlesinger, Washington's energy minister, is going to China, where he will hold talks in Peking on how the United States can cooperate in searching for oil reserves off the Chinese coast.

"In other words, while Soviet-American relations are deteriorating, interest in the Chinese card has increased in Washington. This, too, shows that the American measures influence the entire international situation, and are not significant solely from the point of view of Soviet-American relations. Western experts are right to be skeptical about Washington's view that punitive measures will not affect the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [SALT]. In fact, the SALT talks are not taking place in a vacuum, and hence, if they are to succeed, trust between the two great powers is necessary. It is no accident that the Soviets are forced to conclude that the more both sides reduce their differences in negotiating details at SALT, the more the opposition by the enemies of the agreement grows in the United States, and this is also causing concern to some of America's diplomats. Warnke, head of the American SALT delegation, for instance, has stated that these talks are too important to be suspended for any reason whatsoever. Why then is Warnke, the realistic American diplomat, talking about the possible suspension of the talks? Perhaps because he believes that the continuation of SALT is presently purely a psychological maneuver on the American side, and those who talk about the possible suspension of the talks are not ready for the political decision necessary for a successful conclusion to SALT."

GYENES, MAROTHY MEET VIETNAMESE YOUTH GROUP IN HAVANA

LD310900Y Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Havana:

The Hungarian delegation to the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students entertained in Havana at the festival Hungarian national club on Saturday, the Vietnamese delegation attending the world youth festival.

This friendship meeting has opened the planned series of bilateral meetings. Present at the friendly meeting of Hungarian and Vietnamese young people was Andras Gyenes, the secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and the head of the Hungarian party delegation arriving in Cuba for the 25th anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Barracks.

Laszlo Morothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Young Communist League Central Committee, the head of the Hungarian festival delegation, stressed in his address of greetings: "Like in the fight, the Vietnamese people can reckon with the support of the socialist countries, including Hungary as a member of the socialist community, in healing the wounds of war, too."

In the course of the informal and warm talks, Dang Quoc Bao, the first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Federation Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese delegation, said: "We are facing a lot of tasks to do the reconstruction works in the north and to eliminate the remnants of neocolonialism in the south, and at present we are confronted with new difficulties: arms are being used again at the Cambodian border, the neighbouring country is attempting to exercise pressure on us by armed provocations, we know with the encouragement by the Peking leadership. But strength is lent for us by the backing of our true friends, the Soviet Union and Hungary, too."

MTI REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN PRO-JAPANESE PEACE TALKS

LD010912Y Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Peking:

The negotiations on the Chinese-Japanese peace and friendship agreement continue invariably on the level of experts in Peking. Peking press circles say that considering the controversies that still exist over the 3rd item of the Japanese proposal, the so-called anti-hegemony problem, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda, who was scheduled to visit Peking by the end of the month, may only come at a later date. According to an unofficial information from the Japanese embassy in Peking, the foreign ministerial talks may eventually [be] "postponed indefinitely."

The above information indubitably justify those who claim that China's insistence on the agreement's anti-Soviet tendentiousness postpones, for the third time in the 1970's, the final settlement of the state of war developed in the Second World War.

The experts' talks, which in the original schedule should have ended last week, will continue this week, too, in demonstration of the fact that for the time being none of the parties is interested in admitting a new fiasco, and in endangering the robustly developing relations in the non-political spheres, and first of all in economic life.

BUDAPEST TV REPORTS ON PRC ARMY MODERNIZATION

LD292344Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI has claimed that at the most recent summit of the seven leading capitalist countries, which was held in Bonn, the subject of arms deliveries to China was among the topics discussed. The foreign ministries of Britain, the FRG and France stated at the meeting that they were prepared to deliver arms to Peking.

It is precisely the countries mentioned in this news report that were visited during the past few months by high-ranking Chinese military delegations interested in purchases, which makes even more topical the question so often raised and with anxiety: How strong is the Chinese Army?

According to reliable estimates, China's regular army numbers nearly 4 million, of this, 3.25 million soldiers serve in ground forces and the rest in the air force and navy. The largest forces are stationed in the Peking, Shenyang, Harbin, Urumchi and Lanchow regions. A few weeks ago 15 divisions were sent to the area bordering Vietnam.

The size of the army, and now I am talking in general terms, was still a significant factor in World War II, but today it is of second rate importance. Now technology is of decisive importance, and in this sphere the Chinese Army has fallen seriously behind. Its tanks were designed 30 years ago, its artillery is outdated, and its aircraft are replicas of the types constructed at the end of the 1950's. The Chinese nuclear force, in spite of its progress, which has been remarkable and cannot be ignored, is a long way from the might of the major nuclear powers. According to Western estimates, just to provide up-to-date equipment to the most important garrisons, that is, to 10-15 percent of the ground forces, would cost $20 billion. This sum is three times as large as China's total annual imports, and this figure does not even include the modernization of the air force, though China is interested in purchasing French Mirage aircraft.

Therefore, China can only think in terms of buying equipment as models which could then be copied by domestic industry and produced en masse. But it is usually the first condition of capitalist arms factories to prevent this practice. Even if this obstacle could be overcome in some way, how would China pay for all this? After all, the army is only one among the four modernization programs that have been announced, and the military cannot come before industry and agriculture, however loudly Peking may shout its military slogans.

Therefore, equipping the army with the most modern Western arms should be regarded, at present, as only an attempt by the Chinese leadership to attain internal political objectives. Teng Hsiao-ping, who is also chief of staff of the army, took a stand already at the time of Chou En-lai in favor of the modernization of the army. By so doing he became very popular with the army, and the armed forces played a decisive part in Teng's triumphant return to power. Now Teng is making a gesture to show that he is about to fulfill his promise. It has been reported in the last few days that the order of ranks, abolished in 1965, is to be reestablished in the Chinese Army, and this has generated great satisfaction in the officer corps. There can be no doubt that a similar result is expected from calling for technological modernization. The complete conversion of the army is thus at stake.

BRIEFS

CROP, PROPERTY DAMAGE--A severe windstorm accompanied by rain and hail swept through Bacs-Kiskun, Bekes and Csongrad counties on 19 July. Power lines were down, trees uprooted, chimneys and roofs blown off. Agriculture suffered substantial losses from the storm. In some places wheat and cornfields were underwater, farm buildings were damaged. Precise statistics are available only from Bekes County at present: half the crop was lost on 600 hectares of corn and 250 hectares of wheat. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jul 78 p 9 WA]

CROP LOSSES IN CSONGRAD--At the beginning of the first summer month nearly 10,000 hectares were covered with groundwater in Csongrad County. These fields had to be resown. Now, in mid-harvest, it is already evident that there will be no returns from several tens of thousands of hectares. When harvesting began, it was estimated that 70-80 percent of the wheat fields had been flattened.

PREMIER PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ'S ACTIVITIES OF 31 JULY

Receives Algerian Parliamentarians

LD312110Y Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 July, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received today the delegation of the People's National Assembly of Algeria, headed by the assembly's chairman, Rabah Bitat.

During the meeting, the sides discussed some questions related to the further development of all-round economic cooperation and trade between Poland and Algeria. Possibilities of expanding contacts in many other spheres, including cooperation between the parliaments of both countries were also considered.

Speaks on Vistula

LD312243Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Committee for the Management and Development of the Vistula met at its first session today. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz made a speech during the session and emphasized that the resolution dealing with the management and development of the Vistula adopted on the motion of Edward Gierek at the 13th plenum of the Central Committee, is an act of historical importance. It tackles a problem which is close to the heart of every Pole and is of great economic significance. The resolution fulfills the dreams of many generations of enlightened citizens of the country who wished to bestow the Vistula with the proper role in the service of the country.

We are undertaking this great work on the 60th anniversary of our regaining independence, said Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz; it is an undertaking which no previous generation could tackle, and which can only be accomplished in socialist Poland.

Receives Automobile Factory Workers

LD312114Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received a group of workers from the FSO passenger automobile factory, including designers and workers, who took part in the construction of a modern car body sheet press shop at the FSO in Zeran. Deserving workers received a special prize from the premier for modern technical design. Premier Jaroszewicz, stressing the importance of the new project to the development of Polish motorization, said that the design made great contributions to Polish technological thought.

SZYDLAK-LED DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CASTRO

LD311534Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Polish party and government delegation led by Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo, which took part in the Cuban national day celebrations, has been received by Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State. Their meeting was held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

TRYBUNA LUDU CALLS BELGRADE CONFERENCE A VICTORY

LD010718Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Aug--TRYBUNA LUDU writes about the conference of nonaligned foreign ministers, which ended recently in Belgrade.

"Full affirmation of principles, ideas and goals of the non-alignment movement is generally considered as the achievement of the conference. Heads of delegations emphasized in all their speeches their will to consolidate the movement's unity and solidarity and the need for coordinated and unified actions in the international arena.

"Despite differences of opinion, efforts were made during the conference to arrive at unanimity in the assessment of the key issues of the contemporary world. Conflicts within the movement and differences of opinion on specific and even some general questions did not prevent the working out of common political and economic declaration and adoption of an action programme accepted by all participants.

"Initiatives and constructive proposals, concord in the most important questions, and the working out of the common programme of action show that the non-aligned countries understand unity of their interests and desire to play an ever greater role in the contemporary world. This is why the Belgrade conference has been assessed as a victory of main ideas of the non-alignment movement."

PAP: WEST SHOULD INITIATE FUTURE ARMS AGREEMENTS

LD311830Y Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[By PAP Commentator Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jul, PAP--On August 1st, 1975, leaders of 35 socialist, Western, neutral and nonaligned countries adopted the Final Act of the CSCE, which Edward Gierek called "the Great Charter of Peace in Europe". From then on, the ten principles of international relations have guided bilateral and multilateral relations between countries with different social systems.

This is reflected in continuous broadening of contacts and political dialogue conducted on various levels; economic, scientific and technological cooperation is developing as well; cultural exchange has never before embraced such a wide range. This is also true of scientific contacts and contacts between peoples: tourist traffic between Eastern and Western Europe is greater than ever before in the continent's history. The means of building international military confidence are also being implemented. However, the curve of detente does not always show a growing trend. Difficulties arise in relations between countries-signatories to the CSCE Final Act. Nevertheless no one can deny that the political situation in Europe is currently more stable than ever.

Being aware of this, Europe views with anxiety certain troubling symptoms surfacing in the policies of some Western states. In spite of this, however, the Belgrade meeting of representatives of foreign ministers of the 35 countries, signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, proved that there is no one who would stand against detente and the course for greater confidence, development of goodneighbourly relations and transformation of Europe into a continent of lasting peace and cooperation. It was decided in Belgrade that multilateral dialogue would be continued.

Undoubtedly, the greatest danger for development of the process of detente is the arms race. Hence the significance attached to SALT-2 talks and Vienna negotiations concerning mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The time has come for these two forums to bring concrete results. In Vienna, socialist states have put forward an initiative which may provide a base for future agreement. Now it is the West's turn.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON HELSINKI CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD310650Y Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[From the press review: TRYBUNA LUDU on the Third Anniversary of the Helsinki CSCE Conference]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 July, PAP--In an extensive article on the third anniversary of the Helsinki conference, Professor Marian Dobrosielski wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU:

"Experiences of the three years that passed since the end of the Helsinki summit, proved that the CSCE had been an event of historic significance.

"In the past period the socialist countries presented new and concrete proposals in the political, military and economic spheres, and in other areas, that aim at materializing the Final Act resolutions."

Immediately after the Helsinki summit, Prof Dobrosielski went on, the cold war quarters, which would like to impede the social progress and shape the future of our continent through bankrupt policies of strength, arms race and confrontation, "initiated a number of actions to misinform the public opinion about the course and results of the Helsinki conference, to diminish the importance of the Final Act, to present its one-sided interpretation and distort the contents of its provisions.

"This finds its expression, among others, in the attempts to slow down the dynamics of the process of detente and to give this process an interpretation and contents incompatible with the Final Act by forwarding the nicely-sounding 'human dimension,' or 'human face' of detente which actually conceal less beautiful and illegal attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries."

Prof Dobrosielski went on: "It is expressed by the tendencies to distort and hamper the overall process initiated by the CSCE, which was evident during the Belgrade meeting, or in attempts to complicate talks and impede agreements between the EEC and the CMEA.

"It is reflected not only in the failure to adhere to declarations concerning the supplementing of political detente with military one, but also in tendencies to impose an intensified arms race.

"Arsenals of those forces include attempts to revive the myth, denounced long ago, of the 'communist danger.'

"This myth was once again unmasked by Leonid Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress. As he put it, 'there is no Soviet threat, neither for the East nor West. All this is a monstrous lie from the beginning to the end.'"

UN AMBASSADOR YOUNG'S STATEMENT FOLLOWING VISIT REPORTED

AU311315Y Bucharest LUMEA No 31 in Romanian 27 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Report on Andrew Young's statement: "Romania Is Making An Extremely Positive Contribution to the United Nations"]

[Text] Ambassador Andrew Young, permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations and member of the U.S. President's cabinet, visited Romania at the invitation of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During his stay in Romania, Ambassador Andrew Young was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu. During their talk they touched on aspects of international politics and on increasing the United Nation's role in resolving the contemporary major problems. At the end of his visit, Ambassador Andrew Young made the following statement to our representative Tiberiu Tomesanyi.

"For a long time I have known a number of Romanians who are active in the United Nations, in the United States, but this was the first opportunity to meet the Romanian people at home and to realize on the spot the exceptional results of their constructive work. I have had extremely useful talks with your president, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, and with the minister of foreign affairs on UN activity.

"What is very obvious is the fact that a powerful and independent nation is living here, determined to build a better future by doing all it can for the people's happiness and well-being. Everything I have seen, from the huge urban constructions to the rich fields in the south and to the people spending their vacation at the seaside, has made me reach the conclusion that what is being achieved in Romania is of great importance and has a greater influence on world events than many of us would be inclined to believe.

"During discussions we broached several international matters. I believe that one of the cardinal aspects of Romania's policy is the application of the principle regarding each country's right to express its views freely, while all of us should jointly and actively cooperate to reach a consensus on the problems discussed. I believe that the difficulty that persists in the United Nations is that some representatives have a tendency to automatically respond from a 'bloc position.' Romania's position of intransigent independence is of great help for all to reconsider their positions, and this is an extremely positive contribution."

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDRE'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meets Cambodian Foreign Minister

AU301906Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1978--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, met in Bucharest on July 30 Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the CC of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, minister of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

In an atmosphere of friendship, the two foreign ministers exchanged opinions on the development of the bilateral relations and on some current international questions.

The two ministers pointed with special satisfaction to the upward course of the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and collaboration between Romania and Democratic Kampuchea.

Highlighted was the historic importance of the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu recently paid to Democratic Kampuchea, of the meetings and talks on the occasion with Prime Minister Pol Pot. The resolve of the two sides was reiterated to act for strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Kampuchean people, for continually developing the collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other domains.

Meets Malian Foreign Minister

AU3019047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1978--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania met in Bucharest on July 30 Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Mali.

During the talks analyzed was the stage of bilateral relations, highlighted being the positive course of the relations between Romania and Mali and the existing possiblities of expanding cooperation in the economic field in particular and of developing the cooperation between the two countries on an international plane.

The two ministers covenanted to continue the dialogue during an official visit, in the near future, of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Mali.

Receives Belgian Party Official

AU2816507 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, met (Freddy Willock), deputy national secretary of the Belgian Socialist Party, who is on holiday in our country.

During their talks, the two sides discussed aspects of developing relations between the RCP and the Belgian Socialist Party to deepen relations of cooperation between Romania and Belgium and to strengthen friendship between the Romanian and Belgian peoples.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 30 July

AU3019037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1978--Abdulai Conteh, minister of foreign affairs of the Sierra Leone Republic, arrived in Bucharest on July 30 to pay an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER ALLADAYE ARRIVES 31 JULY

AU3121497 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/7/1978--Michel Alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, arrived in Bucharest on July 31 for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

NICULESCU RECEIVES LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL

AU292032Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/7/1978--Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met Khalil Debs [name as received], member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the C.C. of the Lebanese Communist Party, now holidaying in Romania as guest of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

They discussed questions regarding the development of the relations of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party, in the interest and to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of the international peace and understanding.

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 29 JULY

AU312252Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] The Spanish parliamentary delegation led by Antonio Hernandez Gil, Cortes chairman, which visited Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], left Bucharest on 29 July. The guests were seen off by GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan and other officials. Spanish Ambassador Jose Carlos Gonzalez-Campo Dal-Re was also present.

FRENCH CP SECRETARY GENERAL ENDS VISIT

AU301905Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/17/1978--Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party, left Bucharest on July 30, after having spent his holiday in Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by other members of the RCP leadership.

PRC JOURNALISTS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST 28 JULY

AU282006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1978--A delegation of JEN-MIN JIH-PAO, the leading press organ of the Communist Party of China, arrived in Bucharest, on July 28, for a fact-finding visit to Romania, at the invitation of daily SCINTEIA, the daily of the R.C.P. Central Committee. The delegation is led by Hu Chi-wei, chief editor of JEN-MIN JIH-PAO, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS PRC ARMY DAY 28 JULY

AU311300Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] A festive meeting was held at the Central Army House on 28 July to mark the 51st anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Day. The festivity was attended by generals, officers, military technicians and noncommissioned officers of the Bucharest garrison.

Li Ting-chuan, PRC ambassador to our country, and embassy members were also present. The meeting was opened by Col Gen Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defense, who made a speech. (Yuan Yun-lou), PRC military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

The participants then watched a film entitled: "The Battle of Shanghai," and visited a photographic exhibition displaying aspects of the life and activity of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

On the same occasion, the PRC military, air and naval attache met cadres and students of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" Naval Institute.

JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS IN BAGHDAD REPORTED

AU312152Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES, 31/7/1978--The third session of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi commercial and economic and technological cooperation commission takes place in Baghdad. On this occasion, the chairman for Romania of the commission, Gheorghe Cioara, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of industrial construction, had an interview with Adnan Husayn al-Hamdani, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, minister of planning. He had talks also with Mukarram at-Talbani, minister of transport, and with Muhammad 'Ayish al-Dulaymi, minister of industry and minerals.

Examined on these occasions were the opportunities helping a continuous development of the economic exchanges, of the bilateral relations. Stress was laid on the two countries' wish to imprint an ever more dynamic course to the economic exchanges, to take fresh measures leading to expanded and deepened cooperation in production, to increased and diversified trade based on mutual advantage.

VIETNAMESE CP AKTIVISTS VISIT, RECEIVED BY MUSAT

AU282007Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1978--A delegation of activists of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Hoang Huu Nhan, vice-chairman of the Industrial Commission of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, paid a swap of experience visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the conclusion of the visit, the delegation was received by Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the R.C.P.

The members of the delegation also had talks at the CC of the RCP, at the executive of economic ministries, at the Sibiu, Alba, Mures and Harghita County Committees of the RCP, visited a number of economic units and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and the respective counties.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR

AU311451Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Today at the Neptun resort Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Liticia Ramos Shahani, ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines to Bucharest, in connection with the end of her mission to our country. The talk that ensued was held in a cordial atmosphere.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF NONALINED MEETING

Vrhovec Address to Closing Session

LD311314Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In his closing speech at the ministerial conference of nonalined countries, Josip Vrhovec, chairman of the conference and federal secretary for foreign affairs, said:

"I am sure you will understand me if I say that my task at this moment of drawing up a balance of the final outcome of our fruitful work [words indistinct].

"Our meeting convincingly confirms that the nonalined movement is in fact a constant movement toward a better, more just and democratic world free of violence and the violation of anyone's freedom or dignity.

"Seen in this way--as constant movement--the policy of nonalinement has its own especially important moments of demarcation.

"I am convinced that our meeting is one of these special moments on the long road "from Belgrade to Belgrade," as one participant in the general debate graphically expressed himself the other day, recalling almost two decades of our movement's fruitful action. We met primarily to determine our immediate and more lasting tasks on the road which leads next year to Havana and later on to Baghdad and other parts of the wide nonalined world where our heads of state will meet to assess the ground covered and to open up new horizons.

"The debate which we have just concluded was held in an atmosphere of openness and unity which could not be threatened by the many differences in viewpoints on concrete questions or certain general questions and dilemmas. At the beginning of our work President Tito said that the realization of the noble and, for the world, fatefully important goals toward which we aspire is an expression of our constant struggle to overcome the bloc division of the world and to strengthen those elements in world relations which lead to peace, security and general social progress. Precisely for this reason, he said, the nonalined movement is independent, united and an autonomous factor in world politics and it must remain so.

"Now, at the end of our work, we shall all, I am sure, agree that we have confirmed our essential devotion to these goals, principles [passage indistinct] the struggle for the consolidation of the independence and freedom of our countries and other nations and against everything that threatens or denies this freedom and independence.

"In order to achieve this we must, despite mutual differences, make harmonious efforts in the main directions of our action. In the last few days we have again confirmed that the awareness of the need for such accord is stronger than the disagreements and misunderstandings which quite naturally exist among us. We have come out energetically against all the main bearers of resistance to these necessary changes. Once again we have stressed the fact that we struggle resolutely against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, racism, apartheid, Zionism and all forms of economic and political hegemony and foreign domination.

"The document we have just adopted is an important manifestation of our convictions, but also of our concrete solidarity of action.

"In this document our countries clearly indicate the responsibility of the developed countries for the present unacceptable and untenable delay in efforts to construct a new system of international economic relations, in which we see a potential source of the greatest dangers threatening the fate of peace and the future development of the world.

"I am not, of course, going to embark on an examination here of all the valuable conclusions and viewpoints contained in our final declaration. I would like to mention some of these conclusions and viewpoints from this meeting primarily as an illustration of our agreement.

"This conference, like all our preceding more important gatherings, turned in the first place toward the fighters for freedom and the liquidation of the remaining footholds of colonialism in the world. None of us, I am sure, has forgotten that as a movement--and almost every member individually--we were born as the expression of the struggle for liberation and for victory over occupation, colonialism and violence. We have not forgotten this, nor must we ever forget it."

"It is of the greatest importance that it is our meeting and its document which have confirmed the joint viewpoints of the Arab and all other members on a solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question.

"The detailed and up-to-date analysis, as well as the program of concrete measures and actions against racism, apartheid, expansionism and the imperialist threat in southern Africa, have quite rightly attracted great attention.

"Now, as at former gatherings, we have warned the world that the bloc divisions and arms race must be overcome through the strengthening and expansion of the detente processes already underway to all members, regions and continents.

"We have made new efforts so that our struggle against foreign interference in the internal affairs of independent sovereign countries should be even more effective.

"Also noticeable is our effort at this meeting to insure a full contribution by the nonalined movement in the solving of our mutual and, more widely, of all international conflicts and quarrels.

"Here, too, we have expressed our conviction that the processes for the relaxation of tension and strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean are inseperable from the process of detente in the broader, international sense, as part of an integral whole.

"I would like to express my satisfaction over the increasingly clear prospect and content of our mutual cooperation in various spheres. In a world in which there is little encouragement for selfless and loyal friendships we must do everything in our power to promote cooperation between our countries. This cooperation is an important, irreplaceable part of the struggle for new relations in the world and as such is in the interests of the developed and undeveloped countries.

"There are several encouraging examples. At this very moment our final session, for example, is being filmed and jointly followed by the television cameras of the nonalined countries, this is very symbolic. Through the struggle against the traditional monopolies over the sphere of information--a very important one--the picture of the world and of ourselves will become increasingly objective. We are thereby acquiring a powerful weapon in our struggle for continued national emancipation.

"Ministers, dear friends

"It goes without saying that all this provides the best answer to those more or less malicious, pessimistic forecasts on the eve of this meeting which emanate from the failure to understand the democratic essence of our movement. There often exist numerous and sometimes great differences among us. We are talking about a movement of countries with diverse historical paths whose social systems as well as whose political philosophies are often different. The interference of various systems alien to real nonalinement which want to latch onto these differences and abuse them does not contribute to the strengthening of our unity nor to the solving of the accumulated world problems. It is true that disagreements were heard at this meeting, and even sharp words, which, of course, is neither pleasant nor useful to our movement.

"However, on the one hand this shows in its own way the vitality and strength of what unites us and, on the other, the profound sense of democracy and dialog which distinguishes nonalinement both as a movement and a policy. However, this meeting, too, confirmed the old truth that the difficulties and unpleasantness which follow from our devotion to democratic procedure in the adoption of viewpoints and the passing of decisions is not an expression or sign of weakness. On the contrary, if we were to demand harmony and silence at any cost it would be dangerous for the democratic essence of our movement and would diminish the strength of our self-confidence."

"I think we can agree that our activity must rest on two conditions: first on the better coordination of our actions and their timely undertaking, and second on achieving the widest support which the movement extends to our actions.

"Thus, at this meeting, too, the role of the coordinating bureau was seen and assessed in this way. It should continue to propose, coordinate and promote action by the whole movement. However, its work must be at the same time accessible and open in order to lead to the expansion of the circle of action and cooperation and insure the full participation of all the members of the movement.

"In this way, we shall achieve both a higher degree of unity and greater success in our actions and operation in the world. In this way--and in the spirit of this meeting and in full harmony with the viewpoints and decisions which we have passed here--we shall finish preparations for the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana. In this way we shall insure the lasting and irreplaceable historical role of our movement in the armed world, in which the policies of detente and a more just international cooperation and the struggle for the consolidation of independence, freedom and progress have no real alternative.

"Ministers, dear friends:

"Allow me to say at the conclusion of this important gathering in my country that in Yugoslavia and Belgrade we are all proud to have had the opportunity to extend hospitality to such eminent representatives of the large part of the world. The hospitality which we have endeavored to display is in keeping with the feelings of deep friendship and profound togetherness in the movement which held its first representatives gathering in this city 17 years ago.

"In particular I would like to thank you for the words of tribute which you spoke from this rostrum about President Tito and his message to our meeting, as well as his role in the creation, growth and progress of the nonalined movement. In this recognition of our president and in the thoughts, ideas and assessments which we have had the opportunity of hearing, we also see an expression of the joint desire for the continued ascent of our movement and its unity on the most important questions of nonalinement and the present-day world.

"As chairman of this conference I have not only the pleasant duty but also great satisfaction of thanking the ministers and other members of the bureau without whose cooperation and valuable help our work could not have been successful or effective. On behalf of all of us I would like to thank the public information media in our countries and the world as a whole which have taken pains to convey faithfully what has happened in this hall during the last few days.

"Allow me to thank the esteemed representatives of the regional groups--Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe--for their warm words of tribute to my country as well as the support which as chairman I have received from all of you all of the time.

"In particular, I would like to underline the role of Mr Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, the coordinating country, in the preparations and work of the conference.

"This is an opportune moment for me to pay tribute on behalf of all of us to Mr B.J. Fernando, esteemed ambassador of Sri Lanka, for the great efforts which he took in chairing the coordinating bureau in New York and in the preparatory committee for this gathering.

"I would also like to thank our general secretary and through him the entire secretariat. I would also like to thank the translators and all those who, though unseen, have contributed to a great extent to the successful running of the conference.

"With the wish that all our subsequent meetings should also end in complete success, I again thank you and declare the ministerial meeting of nonalined countries in Belgrade closed."

Nonalined Program Report

LD311444Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Determining the main directions of the action of the nonalined countries, the ministers of foreign affairs at the Belgrade meeting confirmed the willingness of their governments to constantly strengthen their unity, solidarity and mutual cooperation. The action program on mutual cooperation commits all the participants of the conference to undertaking measures and actions to achieve a series of top-priority tasks. This, it says, demands efforts so that primarily the political and economic positions of the nonalinement movement should be strengthened in its struggle and endeavors to establish new economic relations in the world.

The action program underlines the importance of the Cairo declaration on African-Arab economic and technical cooperation and the recommendations of the meetings of coordinating countries held so far, for they constitute an important contribution to the development of mutual cooperation, particularly in finance, science and technology, fishing and social policies

The nonalined countries should continue to act in a unified manner in all organs and organizations where the most important questions are examined and solved regarding the establishment of the new economic order, the action program goes on to say.

The assessment is made in this document that all the conditions exist for the full coordination of the activity of the nonalined countries in all phases and on all questions concerning mutual cooperation. This also holds true for international economic cooperation and the development of relations between the developed and developing countries; in the action program, therefore, the nonalined countries not only commit themselves to maintaining but also to strengthening their initiating role.

The unity of all developing countries, the action program says, was given further confirmation in respect to their vital interests at the meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries held at the ministerial level on the eve of the 22d session of the UN General Assembly. This meeting has also contributed to achieving unified actions by the developing countries at this session of the United Nations. It is, therefore, recommended that the nonalined countries and developing countries also make efforts to effect joint action in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and in the International Monetary Fund.

The active standpoint of the nonalined countries, the action program states, is also necessary in the International Atomic Energy Agency, to insure that they are represented in a suitable way and contribute to this institution's implementation of its statutory obligations. This agency is quite rightly expected to help the developing countries in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

One of the most important tasks, in the view of the ministers, is the formulation of a new international strategy for development. The nonalined countries hold the view that it is necessary to define the goals, tasks and measures of practical policy for the establishment of a new international economic order. It is, therefore, necessary to begin preparations to insure that in negotiations with the developed countries the nonalined countries should act on a joint platform.

The forthcoming session of UNCTAD next May in Manila is of great importance in solving the most topical problems in trade and development. This session is being held in order to draw up a balance sheet of the previous meeting's decisions which have been put into effect, and to bring to a close the negotiations which are presently underway, for this constitutes an important stage in the establishment of the new international economic order.

The forthcoming UN conference on science and technology is likewise of exceptional importance to all nonalined and developing countries. The Belgrade conference, therefore, urges thorough preparation for this gathering. Technical cooperation between developing countries, the action program states, is evolving as an important instrument in the efforts by these countries to achieve national and general reliance on one's own efforts in the construction of the new international economic order.

In examining the action program, the ministers devoted special attention to mutual economic cooperation. The assessment was made that it is developing steadily, though the existing possibilities are far from fully exploited.

In this context stress is laid on the importance of the fact that the center for management in public ownership in Ljubljana has started work, and that an adequate number of countries have approached the center for transnational corporations in Cuba. The hope is expressed that the nonaligned countries' system of information and investigation will soon begin to function and that the center for science and technology in New Delhi will also soon be in operation. The ministers accepted the offer by Yugoslavia to organize the first meeting of the system for investigation and information at the end of September 1978. Encouraged by the results achieved in the development of cooperation in the sphere of information, the ministers underscored their interest in implementing a cooperation program for radio and television centers of the nonalined countries.

The ministers note that statutes and resolutions have been adopted in connection with the establishment of a council of associations of producers and exporters of raw materials of the nonalined countries.

The ministers concluded with regret that no progress had been achieved at the conference in the creation of a joint fund as the main instrument for achieving the goals of an integral program for raw materials. The nonalined countries appeal to the developed countries to again study the joint proposals by all the developing countries on the functioning of such a fund so as to bring about the successful continuation of the negotiating conference in November of this year.

In the part dealing with trade, the action program calls on all nonalined and other developing countries to insure that national superregional and regional agencies for the advancement of trade cooperate in developing working ties with the newly formed department for trade information in Georgetown. Cooperation among developing countries to promote the cooperation of state trade organizations and foreign trade ministries is given main priority. A separate conference of their representatives will be devoted to this. To this end a study has been made of the possibilities of better exploitation of industrial-technological capacities, so that by the end of the year talks should begin on the mutual extending of trade privileges.

The action program deals in particular with monetary and financial cooperation, which will again be discussed next year at the meeting of representatives of finance ministries and the central banks of the nonalined countries. The possibility is seen here not only of jointly solving monetary questions but also of financing economic development. The coordinating countries have undertaken to submit a report as soon as possible on the fiscal and monetary cooperation program.

The Belgrade conference instructed the nonalined and developing countries which have not yet joined the solidarity fund for the economic and social development of the nonalined countries to do so, for this fund is of enormous importance to the entire nonalined movement.

The action program obliges the nonalined and other developing countries to continue to develop and establish cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry, the production of artificial fertilizers and pesticides, the food industry and the sugar industry.

In the sphere of transport an appeal is made for, among other things, the nonalined and developing countries to join as soon as possible the "behavior code convention of the conference of shipping lines."

One of the main tasks in scientific and technological development, the action program stresses, is to elaborate a platform for the developing countries for their activity at the UN conference on science and technology. This also holds true for the program of cooperation in education and culture and the advancement of joint action by the nonalined countries in international organizations and within the framework of UNESCO.

The foreign ministers gave a positive assessment to the conference of labor ministers whose aim was to insure the continuous monitoring of cooperation in employment and the development of human resources.

The Belgrade gathering accepted with pleasure the offer by Iraq to host the conference of nonalined and developing countries to be held at the beginning of May 1979 on the role of women in development.

Prior to the sixth summit meeting of the nonalined countries, the action program stipulates, a meeting will also be held by a group of government experts for the development of cooperation tourism.

Nuclear energy, the action program stresses, is becoming increasingly important to the faster economic development of the developing countries. Hence, the desire for cooperation in this sphere to be advanced as much as possible in various spheres in the coming period. For this reason it required that the coordinating countries devise a mutual cooperation program.

The action program attaches importance to cooperation in sports between the nonalined and other developing countries, in which connection it is noted that it is necessary to proceed from the phase of work by experts to the staging of a series of events in various sports, such as the chess tournament of nonalined countries held in Belgrade and the African games in Algiers. The action program calls for the energetic continuation of efforts in all international sports organizations so as to bring about their democratization and to abolish apartheid and racial discrimination in sports.

TANJUG REPORTS REACTION TO NONALINED CONFERENCE

Yugoslav Press Comment

LD310842Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 30, (TANJUG)--The information media in Yugoslavia, in reports and comments, continue to provide detailed information on the proceedings of the foreign ministerial conference of the non-aligned in Belgrade. Papers stress that the proceedings are characterized by intensive discussions, which are characterised in spite of some differences, and even disputes, of efforts to reaffirm the essence, principles and doctrines of the non-aligned movement.

Belgrade BORBA observes that the many views, proposals, suggestions and presentation of "burning" conflicting problems, the putting forward of individual interests, from the podia of the Belgrade conference, have however, not gone beyond the framework of the fundamental principles of non-alignment.

The paper considers that the non-aligned have never in the past set out their views on international conflicts in such an open, clear and determined way within a certain level of polarisation on certain conflicts.

In the [word indistinct] of the whole general debate, historical importance of the first summit of the non-aligned in 1961 [words indistinct], has been pointed out and its decisions proclaimed as the fundamental principles of non-alignment.

BORBA assesses that "the return to the sources of non-alignment" is one of the basic subjects of the Belgrade meeting. In this view, runs the commentary, the most frequently mentioned principles of non-alignment were economic development, respect for negotiations as the basic method for peaceful solution of internal conflicts, elimination of foreign, and first and foremost (?imperialist) interests and policies.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA points out that the principles and political unity of the non-aligned movement have been confirmed at the Belgrade conference and that nonalined countries, despite arguments, conflicts and differences, have nevertheless, given precedence to that which links and units them, which has been and remains the precondition for successful action in the interest of peace, independence, emancipation and progress.

The paper especially underlines that nothing has come of the predictions and secret hopes that the non-aligned countries would (?split) or divide in quarrel, that the movement of non-alignment would be rent asunder or paralysed. POLITIKA writes that such prognoses have been proved false. Prognoses put forward before, during and at the end of the Belgrade conference, representing a special kind of bloc pressure on the non-aligned.

The Belgrade conference, whose success is assured, demonstrates to all that non-alignment is a living and [word indistinct] movement of which all will [word indistinct] to take account in the future, as in the past--concludes POLITIKA.

The organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, KOMUNIST also gives a notable commentary on the conference of the non-aligned, in which the conviction is stressed of the success of the conference and the impression that the conference will render completely impossible attem at (?luring) the movement away from its principles.

The esteemed weekly NIN gives a detailed article on what has changed in the world and in the non-aligned movement itself since the first conference in 1961 to the present day [word indistinct] the contribution of the non-aligned to the acceleration of trends in modern history.

Today in Belgrade, the non-aligned (?will be able)--bearing in mind the distance covered, the unchangeable and irreplaceable principles which have inspired them and the force and renown which they have achieved--to define clearly and unanimously the directions of its future independent and constructive international activity.

TANJUG Commentator

LD311756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Sime Vuckovic commentary; "pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (by TANJUG correspondent Sime Vuckovic)--The just-ended non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade may be described as one of the major non-aligned meetings held to date.

The representatives of 85 countries met in Belgrade to review and discuss ways of overcoming the current deterioration in international relations. One of the tasks facing the non-aligned ministerial conference was to adopt a resolute stand with regard to the endeavours of the big powers to keep detente their own exclusive privilege and in their own regions, and carry their confrontations to regions as far as possible from their borders--to the regions of the non-aligned countries.

The Belgrade conference will be remembered for the open and democratic discussions on all questions and for its very successful outcome. The conference over, the almost unanimous conclusions is that the nonaligned have never been more united than at present or that they have never so vigorously expressed their will to live on as a movement, and that just now, through differences and contradictions, they play an even more impressive role on the international political scene.

One example, among many, speaks for this successful action of the participants in the Belgrade nonaligned meetings.

For more than eight months now, since the controversial trip of Egyptian President as-Sadat to Jerusalem, the Arab governments have been divided into two "fronts," with charges and counter-charges, broken diplomatic ties, etc. In Belgrade, however, all of them sat down at the same table, and the result was agreement. A dialogue was set going among them. At last earlier disputes among nonaligned over the Middle East were virtually cleared up and a joint request will be put instead for a special session of the U.N. General Assembly to be convened to discuss the Palestine question.

All participants in the Belgrade conference cited "unity in diversity" as proclaimed when their movement first came into being.

In their statements, the non-aligned representatives defined this unity as based on the principles adopted at the first non-aligned summit in Belgrade 17 years ago, principles re-affirmed and further elaborated at subsequent non-aligned summits. Although well known, these principles had to be re-emphasized by the conference in view of the frequent attack of late on them and even, attempts to deny them. "We have again demonstrated that our resolute struggle is against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, racism, apartheid, Zionism and all forms of economic and political hegemony and foreign domination," (?said) the non-aligned ministerial conference president, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec on behalf of all conference participants.

Delegation Leaders Comment

AU311950Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (TANJUG)--"The spirit of unity and solidarity prevailed at the conference. Such positive result of the ministerial conference of the non-aligned came from the fact that we have preserved the spirit of independence and the principles of the non-aligned movement." This was stated to TANJUG at the end of the conference, by the government vice-president and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ho Tam.

The head of the Korean delegation stressed that such result was reached at the meeting at which the important and urgent problems of development of the non-aligned movement, world peace and security were discussed. There were also some differing views, disagreements and complicated discussions during the debate. "The Belgrade conference of the non-aligned has shown that there is no power which can thwart the progress of the non-aligned movement," Ho Tam stressed.

The answer to this question was also given by other delegation heads. A.C.S. Hameed (Sri Lanka): The conference declaration represents the essential result of the debates by 87 countries with diverse political, economic, social and cultural systems in which they reaffirm their identity of independent countries which jointly accept the principles of non-alignment. Such a result means a blow to those who had predicted a gloomy future for the movement and to those who strive to establish spheres of influence within it. Sri Lanka is satisfied because the initiatives which it, as the chairman of the movement, took during the conference have contributed to bilateral disputes having no influence on the unity and progress of the movement.

Dr. Saidun Hammadi (Iraq): The Belgrade conference was not only a preparation for the summit (in Havana), but also a meeting which considered some fundamental matters. The most important question raised is perhaps that of the principles of non-alignment and of the need for all member countries to abide by these principles. It turned out that there also exist some differences in views, but these differences are of secondary importance, since an overwhelming majority of the non-aligned countries abide by the policy of non-alignment.

Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Indonesia): The greatest significance of the conference lies in its reaffirming the principles of non-alignment, with the aim of speeding up their implementation and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the movement and its influence in international relations.

Isidoro Malmierca (Cuba): This recently concluded conference has opened up the possibility for us to extend the basis for future work in which primary importance is attached to extra efforts to strengthen the movement and its unity in order to unitedly resist the threats from outside and attempts by imperialists and their allies to break the unity which is leading us towards our goal.

Muhamed Shamsul Haq (Bangladesh): The Belgrade conference was of historical importance because it was held at a historical moment of the history of our world. We are living at a time when there are many conflict regions in which tension is growing. I believe that the majority of non-aligned countries are aware of the necessity to close our ranks and establish unity among the non-aligned.

A. Mogwe (Botswana): The conference has confirmed our views and principles on a political level. In the domain of economy it should contribute to the advancement of cooperation among the members of the movement. It was good that we discussed the disagreements and the problems among the non-aligned.

Munyua Waiyaki (Kenya): The Kenyan delegation is very satisfied with the progress made at this conference. It was very interested in the examination of the problem of disarmament. It is also satisfied with the unity which the members have demonstrated and considers the charges which some delegations aimed at others to be of bilateral nature.

(Wasumza L. Make) (First Panafrican National Congress of Azania): The respresentatives of the enslaved people of Azania consider that the conference was extremely successful. A great contribution to this was given by President Tito's speech in which he stressed the principles of non-alignment. The vital force of the non-aligned movement lies in those countries which have recently achieved independence and which wish to achieve their identity. We consider that this is extremely important not only for independent countries but also for liberation movements, for independence, as we see it, means resistance to all domination. For this reason, President Tito's introductory speech was of exceptional importance.

Johnny Mapatini (the African National Congress of South Africa--A.N.C.): The Belgrade conference has scored a great success and confirmed that, in spite of some differences, the non-aligned countries remain united. The documents of this conference which regard the Republic of South Africa confirm the fundamental positions of the non-aligned countries. Especially significant is that the Belgrade conference confirmed the decisions of the conference of heads of state or government in Khartoum, and the United Nations resolution 418 on the freedom of the Namibian People.

(Yir Iselin) (Switzerland) guest to the conference: The Belgrade conference is a very important stage for the non-aligned movement.

(Lawmore Maziwise) (ZANU, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front): the conference has resolutely reflected the principled and united nature of the movement, which cannot please those who aim at undermining its vitality and noble aims. The non-aligned countries and their movement have proved again at this conference that they have gained in strength as an independent international force.

Alvaro Guerra (Portugal--guest to the conference): The movement of the non-aligned countries has demonstrated once again the importance of its role in the endeavours to solve the many burning problems of the world.

Paolo Jorge (Angola): At the conference all delegates endeavoured to adopt such a political declaration and a programme for action which would reflect not only the worries of the non-aligned, but also the efforts by which we contribute to the strengthening of unity and joint actions of the movement. We can therefore say without hesitation that the conference has scored a full success.

(Medoun Fal) (Senegal): It is the merit of the Belgrade conference that it carried out an exchange of views on the substance and problems of our movement.

(Ompraksah Paliwal) (Organization of Afro-Asian Solidarity--AAPSO): We express above all our profound admiration of the leading role of Yugoslavia, led by President Tito. The ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries has convinced us of great potential of the developing countries. We consider that the conference has demonstrated the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries in spite of some differences in positions on specific problems. There is more reasons which unite the non-aligned, than events which separate them.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Vrhovec, Nguyen Duy Trinh Toasts

LD312010Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today held a luncheon in honor of Nguyen Duy Trinh, minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the head of a Vietnamese delegation at the invitation of the federal secretary for foreign affairs. During the course of the luncheon the two ministers exchanged toasts.

Addressing his esteemed guest, Josip Vrhovec said:

"Your visit is taking place immediately after the successfully completed conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries, at which we adopted documents of great importance not only for the further strengthening of our movement but also for stability and peace in the world as a whole."

Vrhovec expressed satisfaction that, despite certain difficulties, the unity of the nonalined movement has been strongly manifested and the nature and orientation of the movement as a significant, fully independent international factor has been confirmed.

"We are glad that at this Belgrade meeting, too, the democratic spirit characteristic of our movement found its full expression and that through the free exchange of opinions the standpoints and interests of all participant countries were respected.

"We are faced by the task of decisively starting to implement the decisions, which will represent the best contribution toward the success of the next conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries," Josip Vrhovec said.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs pointed out that at the conference which ended yesterday a step forward has been made in examining the disputes and difficulties existing in relations between individual nonalined countries with the aim of overcoming them by peaceful means. "We are convinced that respect for the principles by which our movement has been governed from its birth, together with broad political mobilization of the movement as a whole in accordance with these principles, represents the best basis for the peaceful settlement of the existing disputes. We sincerely hope that this will also serve as a signpost for the settlement of problems which arise in our part of the world. This would undoubtedly facilitate the more rapid economic development of all countries in that area, and particularly of those who for long years have waged a heroic struggle for freedom and independence, such as was the case with your country, which has so astonished the world."

Speaking about Yugoslav-Vietnamese bilateral relations, Vrhovec stressed that Yugoslavia is ready to advance all forms of bilateral cooperation which are of mutual interest and in harmony with the possibilities of the two socialist and nonalined countries.

He made special mention of the opportunities for progress in mutual economic and scientific and technical cooperation and of the specific steps which the two sides will undertake in this regard.

"In addition, we hope that our cooperation in international organizations and bodies may be expanded and strengthened so that we can make a joint contribution toward strengthening independence and equal economic cooperation in the world," Josip Vrhovec stressed.

Informing the eminent guest of the achievements and results of Yugoslav socialist self-managing development over the past three-and-a-half decades, Vrhovec said:

"We are aware that we still have a lot to do to provide an even better life for our working people. At the recent 11th LCY Congress powerful confirmation was given to the unity and permanent foreign policy orientation of the SFRY on the basis of nonalined policy, the roots of which lie in our national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution. With such a policy we have gained many friends throughout the world."

The federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed the Vietnamese revolution as an example of the heroic struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism and interventionists. He added that it is understandable why the Yugoslav peoples and the SFRY Government followed with great attention and interest and aided the Vietnamese revolution, when it is known that our peoples also had to struggle to gain their freedom and national independence. This, Vrhovec said, confirms the axiom that people who are prepared to struggle for their independence cannot be defeated even by the strongest enemy.

"We follow with great attention your people's efforts toward renewing and developing your war-torn country and building a happier future for the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We are aware of the great difficulties facing you on this path, sincerely rejoice in the successes which you have achieved and hope that these may in the future be yet greater," Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in conclusion.

Replying to his host's toast, Nguy Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam, said among other things that, despite the geographic distance between the two countries, the Vietnamese people are well acquainted with the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav peoples in World War II. "The peoples of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the LCY and of Josip Broz Tito, the national hero, waged a liberation struggle, defeating 25 elite divisions of Hitlerite fascists, and created a united homeland--the present SFRY," Nguyen Duy Trinh emphasized. He added that all nationalities in Yugoslavia rejoice in freedom, independence and equality, united in their efforts to build an even better life. The Vietnamese people warmly applaud Yugoslavia's successes in socialist building and then the successes and achievements realized in all areas, the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stressed. He pointed in particular to the fact that through its policy Yugoslavia makes a significant contribution toward preserving peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Nguyen Duy Trinh then spoke about the great achievements realized by the Vietnamese people in the overall building of their country since the victory gained in spring 1975.

The Vietnamese diplomatic chief expressed satisfaction at the successful development of relations between the two countries and pointed out the prospects for furthering them.

Nguyen Duy Trinh said in conclusion: We are very happy that we have met once again after the successful work of the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries in Belgrade, the capital city of Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the nonalined movement.

Confers With Vrhovec

LD311742Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec conferred with Vietnamese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh today. Following the conclusion of the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade, Nguyen Duy Trinh and the Vietnamese delegation extended their stay here as an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In a cordial exchange of views, the two ministers and their associates focused attention on the importance and results of the ministerial conference and further non-aligned activity in implementing the conference documents. Also discussed were current international issues of joint interest.

Noted with satisfaction by both sides were existing prospects for the further advancement of bilateral cooperation.

Nguyen Duy Trinh Departs

LD010928Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], left our country today after an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At Belgrade airport the eminent guest and his colleagues were seen off by Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec; Ekrem Duric, SFRY ambassador to the SRV, Dusan Gaspari, head of a section in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Nguyen Than Ha, Vietnamese ambassador in the SFRY, and members of his embassy staff were also at the airport.

Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, led the SRV delegation to the successfully completed conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries in Belgrade.

VRHOVEC BRIEFS TITO ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD311214Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, July 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito has received Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, who informed him on the work and results of the just finished ministerial conference of the non-aligned.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT MARKOVIC TELLS TITO ABOUT U.S. VISIT

LD311824Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, July 31 (TANJUG)--President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia today received Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, who informed him on the results of the U.S. visit by the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation he led and of the meetings and talks he had on that occasion.

TANJUG CITES NIN ON 24 JULY BULGARIAN DECLARATION

LD281818Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--Mass media in Yugoslavia have informed the Yugoslav public that the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a declaration on July 24 praising Bulgarian policy vis a vis Yugoslavia and fiercely criticizing Yugoslav foreign policy, Yugoslavia's official institutions and Yugoslav responsible officials.

The prominent Belgrade weekly "NIN" devotes a special commentary to this latest attack from Sofia stressing at the same time the regrettable continuity of attacks on Yugoslav foreign policy, and first and foremost on its adherence to the non-aligned movement, which date back to first conference of the nonalined in Belgrade.

"NIN" writes that on September 1, 1961--on the day of the opening of the first conference of the nonalined in Belgrade--an atomic bomb was exploded in the Soviet Union. The representatives of the 25 countries which had chosen as their credo the policy of non-adherence to blocs, were surprised.

Seventeen years later, "NIN" states, a blank was fired from Sofia on the eve of the ministerial conference of 114 countries in Belgrade (members, observers and guests) --the largest gathering of the nonalined in the history of the movement.

Those who shot the blank and those who inspired them, probably expected it to be an unprecedented sensation. It turned out to be a shot which disturbed nobody, but a few direct participants in Sofia. The targets were Tito and Belgrade, but the aim so bad that does not even merit attention, "NIN" continues.

To make matters even more regrettable, this blank shot from Sofia coincided with a quite different campaign, stresses "NIN." Some day before the 24th July discredited Yugoslav politician Milovan Djilas who has renounced class commitment and his ideological orientation, gave an interview to the West German "SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG." Djilas predicts the break-up of the movement of nonalinement in Belgrade, claiming as the reason for this that Yugoslavia is so close to the Soviet Union that there is no difference between them. Judging by what has been said in Sofia, Yugoslavia is alined--but on the other side.

"Now" the reader asks, "where is Yugoslavia, for heaven's sake? Is it so close to the USSR that its policy causes division amongst the nonalined, as Djilas claims, or is it on the so-called other, Western side--which boils down to the same thing, but from another ideological point of view--as the Bulgarians claim? Writes "NIN."

"NIN" notes that it is not difficult to see what both these claims have in common. Both are aimed at discrediting Yugoslav nonalined policy and lessening the esteem of Yugoslav President Tito in particular. This, "NIN" underlines, is what bothers both Djilas and Sofia and evidently all those who are behind such undertakings.

"NIN" concludes with the statement that all these attacks on Yugoslavia will obviously not hit the mark. People from four continents listened at the ministerial conference in Belgrade to President Tito's uncompromising speech which spared no-one who attacks the basic concept of the movement of nonalinement. It is not necessary to underline that President Tito's speech met with general recognition. Chairing the official session of the ministerial conference in Belgrade, the minister of Sri Lanka called upon Tito's words as the inspiration of the movement which spurs on the nonalined in their striving for independence, freedom and progress.

MINIC CONFERS WITH SYRIAN, PDRY FOREIGN MINISTERS

Syria's Khaddam

AU011207Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian minister for foreign affairs, who heads the Syrian delegation at the ministerial conference of nonalined countries. The situation in the Middle East and the activity of nonalined countries were discussed during an open and friendly talk. An identity of views on many questions was noted. Minister Khaddam paid a special tribute to President Tito for his principled position as regards the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

PDRY Foreign Minister

AU011200Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Muhammad Salih Muti' Yafa'i, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and head of his country's delegation at the ministerial conference of nonalined countries. Certain most important questions concerning the development of the situation in the Arabian Peninsula, the Red Sea region and the larger African area were discussed during the talk. Special attention was devoted to the role and activity of nonalined countries within contemporary trends in the world. 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Yugoslavia participated in the discussion.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China, II - Eastern Europe, III - Soviet Union, IV - Asia & Pacific, V - Middle East & North Africa, VI - Latin America, VII - Western Europe, VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail maintenance, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151